The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Written for the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

A DIRGE.

The following stanzas were written by a lady, whose son, a bright and intelligent lad, was accidentally shot and killed. The flush of youthful ardor, so suddenly succeeded by the pallor of death, is at once a warning and a sermon, than which words are mere empty sounds:

Toll! toll the bell softly! disturb not his dreams!
He's sleeping so sweetly! To me it still seems
He *must* waken soon—don't you see there is no trace
Of suffering or death on his beautiful face.

The innocent look of his young, childish years,
I see on his face, through my hot, blinding tears;
Even Death, the dread monster, could never destroy
That look on the face of my beautiful boy.

Death! Death! did I say? Oh! but tell me I'm dreaming—
This anguish I feel must be all idle seeming,
A dark shadow, just flitting over my brain,
That will leave no trace when I wake up again.

Ah! vainly I strive to delude myself so—
Too many strange faces I see, full of woe—
Too many loved eyes, overflowing with tears,
Bring back the sad truth, and all hope disappears.

My kindest and best, oh! my loveliest one!
For thee my pierced heart makes its sad weary moan;
I look up to God, and in agony cry:
Oh! bitterest cup! could it not have passed by?

But lo! from Gethsemane's crown of pain
I learn from the *Sinless One* this meek refrain;—
'Twas uttered in anguish deeper than mine—
"Not my will be done, oh! my Father, but Thine."

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

This is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago—
Quiet, and carefully swept,
Blinds and curtains like snow.
There by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She would kneel with her tiny clasped hands and pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

Nelly, grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face—
I seem to hear her yet
Singing about the place,
But the crowds roll on, and the streets are drear,
And the world seems hard with a bitter doom,
And Nelly is singly elsewhere—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue—
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I know she is quiet, and buried, and dead,
I should not wonder much.

For she was so young, you know—
Only seven years old.
And she loved me, loved me, so,
Though I was gray and old;
And her face was so wise, and so sweet *in sooth*,
And it still looked living when she lay dead,
And she used to plead for mother and me
By the side of that very bed.

I wonder now if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little nightgown drest,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
In the room where she used to rest.

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I cannot think that my darling died
Like great strong men, with their prayers untrue—
Nay! rather she sits at God's own side,
And sings as she used to do!

A Grasshopper Invasion.

A correspondent at Salt Lake says:

"For four seasons the grasshoppers have hatched out in countless swarms, have lived on the surrounding vegetation until fully developed, and then have wafted the mselves in clouds over the territory, doing a vast amount of damage. Farmers are discouraged, particularly in the northern part of the territory, where they have suffered most, for myriads of the black, ugly looking little insects—as they appear in the first stages after hatching out—are hopping and swarming around in many places covering everything green, and blighting the vegetation on which they touch. There is something poisonous in their bite, and a dark colored, slimy fluid which they emit, seems to have a similar effect. The ways that Mormon farmers have tried to overcome the invaders have been many, but the hosts of the enmy are so numerous that the destruction of a few millions does not seem to diminish them. They have been swept together in heaps and burned; driven into streams and caught in gunny sacks by hundreds of bushels, and then buried deep under the earth; but all is of no use, the plague continues. Had it not been for this, there never was a brighter prospect for an abundant harvest in Utah, for fruit, grain and vegetables, than there is at present."

Deserves to be Spanked.

A "lamentable affair" is reported by the Ellicott (Md.) *Times*. It appears that a young lady, of the most respectable family, and possessed of considerable means was engaged to be married to a gentleman in the neighborhood, but the match was opposed and prevented by her family. The lady threatened revenge for their unkindness, and a few weeks ago carried her threat into execution by eloping with a negro man formerly a slave of one of the farmers in the vicinity. Nothing was heard of her until a few days ago, when her family received a letter from some town in Massachusetts informing them that she had married the negro.

Spring Fashions in Jewelry.

During the last ten years great advances have been made in the manufacture of fine jewelry in this country, which is due entirely to the enterprise of the capitalists engaged in the business, who have imported, so to speak, many of the finest artizans that could be obtained in England, France and Switzerland. In competition with foreign manufactures, a serious difficulty has yet to be overcome. Attached to articles of foreign make there is a peculiar charm which blinds the eyes of the majority to the just appreciation of home productions whether or not the latter be superior or even with the former in point of manufacture, and this nonsensical idea is by no means confined to jewelry, for it extends to fabrics of all sorts, which have only to bear the mark of foreign importation to insure a sale far in advance of domestic productions. Present people with two articles, one "imported," the other "domestic" in which there is no discernable difference in design, quality or material, or workmanlike finish, and the chances are ten to one that the former will be selected. Though very, very slow, this feeling is wearing away, however, and we learn that in one article (American silk) much consideration has of late been bestowed upon it.

The French gilt and imitation jewelry, so lavishly exhibited in dollar stores, has to a great extent superseded the real. Presenting as it does every new design the moment it appears abroad, it consequently receives large patronage, the cheapness being an important item toward creating such extensive sales. Though very pretty, very wearable, and showing the latest styles, it has not the ring of the true metal.

As soon as the weather will permit the wearing of light fabrics, the new pattern spiral bracelets and necklace, in lustreless gold will be much sought after. Earrings to match, with a tiny bird or jewelled insect perched upon the edge are very *outre*, yet elegant. Collar pins, composed of three coral balls, in the faintest shade of pink, with long pendants of the same, the balls encircled by brilliants are very handsome. They can be worn without ear knobs, and harmonize with the delicate complexion of a blonde. Large sapphires, set in diamonds, are becoming very fashionable among the *ton*, who wear them on the fore finger.

Plain gold knobs, in dead gold, or cameos, with an antique figure carved upon their face, mounted in red gold, are *en regle* for gentlemen's cuff buttons. Malachite, mounted in Etruscan gold, will remain fashionable another season as it contrasts well with the summer dress material.

So much attention has of late been given to coiffures, that ornaments for the hair require special mention. We have seen delicate humming birds of various hues wrought in enamel and jewels; gold pins of varied shape; sheaves of wheat in diamonds and bunches of forget-me-nots in turquoise. Imitating nature to perfection is a butterfly, with large wings of rose coral, striped with diamonds, the eyes of emerald white. The body is composed of gold and enamel. Bunches of small golden grapes pendant from green leaves, strings of gold beads, like our ancestors brought over in the Mayflower. Aigrettes of frosted silver, with a soltaire, forming a star in the centre, tends a charming effect to a full toilette. A very fascinating ornament is serpent, encrusted with diamonds, or a little dove formed of pearls, with ruby beak. Last, but not least, in brooches, earrings and head ornaments, is the inevitable "shoofly," in gold enamel, the wings with diamonds and emeralds. For genesal wear, sets of brooch and earrings with yellow gold pendants, relieved by highly polished red gold, will by very stylish, the very latest novelty being enameled tracery in relief on colored gold.

The Byzantine are the only Mosaics worn, and the beauty of their coloring will cause them to retain their place in public favor when all others are cast aside. The latest style in this pattern being Mosaic rings, set in black enamel, surrounded by a small half round edging of the same.

In bracelets, the narrow "glove band" is very popular, both for street and house wear. They are enamelled in Grecian designs, or simple yellow gold, the engraved style being no longer in demand. For full dress the fashions are very wide bands or large chains, with a locket or vinagrette or medalion pendant.

In necklaces, a band of turquoise, separated at intervals of one inch with a diamond ornament, is a rich *pave* of torqueise and diamonds with a fringe of elegant pearls.

Never have earrings been worn as large as at present, pendants being the prevailing rage. No lady's toilette is deemed complete this season without a dress locket, worn pendant from a rich dress chain of very large cable links of yellow gold, so arranged that they can be taken apart and used as bracelets. Some wear one large locket of dark enamel, with monogram in diamonds, on either side two smaller lockets, but this is questionable taste.

The lockets worn are of every style—plain gold, with monogram in red gold or precious stones, cameos, set with gems, the most expensive ones mounted with diamonds, emeralds, pearls sapphires, etc.

The prevailing pattern for engagement rings continues to be a solitaire, though some prefer a handsome sapphire, with a diamond on either side. Pearls are in great favor for wedding gifts, the most elegant sets being diamonds and pearls combined. They are, however, much worn without diamonds, some of the new styles being exquisite.

Chatelaines are only just introduced, though they have been fashionable in Paris far a year past. They are simply the old style of some twenty years ago revived. They are in the form of a hook and chain, attached to the belt, from which the watch is worn suspended. Some of them exhibit great taste in design, being of pierced gold, or enamelled to match the watch case.

At the last Tuileries ball, a new style of jewel was introduced, which promises to become the rage. It is called a brooche agraffe, and fastens in front of the ceinture, and from a little catch beneath it the Parisian *elegante* suspends her fan or handkerchief.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is to sail back to America in his own yacht.

THE CLARK TRIAL.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Defendant Found Guilty.

He is Solemnly Rebuked.

The Curtain Drops—For the Present.

At nine o'clock yesterday the Presbytery reassembled and proceeded with the trial of the Rev. J. B. Clark, Rev. Steele acting as Moderator.

After prayer the roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

The Moderator then stated that the Presbytery was ready to proceed with the unfinished business of last evening, namely, the trial of Rev. J. B. Clark.

SETTLE IT AMICABLY.

Rev. Sturgeon said that the defense had made propositions for an amicable settlement of the matter. If that settlement could be effected he thought it would be better for all parties concerned. He therefore asked that Presbytery take a recess for one hour.

A motion to that effect was taken and agreed to.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Between ten and eleven o'clock the Moderator announced that the time of recess had expired; but Presbytery could do nothing until the parties in consultation were prepared to submit the basis of settlement. Dr. McLean here entered the lecture room and stated to the Moderator that the defense would not be ready for some twenty-five minutes. It was then suggested and adopted that Presbytery should spend twenty-five minutes in devotional exercises, conducted by the Moderator. These exercises were of an impressive character, and in the prayers offered special reference was made to the case before Presbytery, and supplications made for divine guidance.

CONFERENCE CLOSED.

Shortly after eleven o'clock devotional exercises were closed, and all eyes were turned towards the doors of the rooms where the parties had been in consultation. The library room folding doors opened first, and Revs. Timmons and Sturgeon emerged, accompanied by Miss Hawkes, her mother and brother-in-law. Mr. Sturgeon held in his hands a folded paper. Shortly after, Dr. Clark and his counsel entered the lecture room, and the parties resumed their places.

The Presbytery was then called to order and the Moderator announced that Presbytery was prepared to hear the report from counsel.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT SETTLED UPON.

Order having been established, Rev. Sturgeon said that he had a word of explanation to make. He thought that every one present was acquainted with the manner in which the case had been presented to the Presbytery. It was desirable to have the matter finally settled, but in the shape in which it had been presented it could not be accomplished. Feeling the responsibility resting upon them, the counsel for the prosecution had endeavored to make such arrangement as would effect this object. This arrangement had been made, and in behalf of the parties he submitted the following

SYLLABUS OF SETTLEMENT.

Miss Lillie Hawkes, Robert C. Miller and Rev. J. B. Clark do enter into the following agreement, on the conditions hereafter mentioned:

1st. That she, Miss Lillie Hawkes, will not prosecute Rev. J. B. Clark in the civil courts for breach of promise of marriage. Also Robert C. Miller binds himself under this obligation.

2d. That after the contemplated investigation before a presbytery Rev. J. B. Clark's letters to Miss Hawkes shall be placed under seal and placed in the hands of any member of the Presbytery whom Miss Hawkes shall name, and said letters shall remain there for three years and then be destroyed in the presence of John B. Clark, or his representative, or sooner, if Miss Hawkes desires it.

The following are the conditions of this agreement:

1. That she (Miss Hawkes) be permitted to make, under oath, a full statement to Presbytery of her and Dr. Clark's marriage contract.
2. That she be permitted to lay before the Presbytery such extracts from his letters as bear directly on their courtships.
3. That Dr. Clark agrees to admit the genuineness of said letters.
4. Dr. Clark has the privilege of rebutting testimony to this statement and said extracts from letters which may be presented by Miss Hawkes, according to the rules of Presbytery.
5. Miss Hawkes to have the privilege or rebutting testimony under the same rules.

Subscribed in Allegheny city this 17th day of May, 1870, in presence of these witnesses:

LIZZIE HAWKES,
R. C. MILLER,
JOHN. B. CLARK.

Witness:—Jos. H. Timmons, D. H. A. McLean, Hugh Sturgeon, D. W. Collins.

ANOTHER SESSION NECESSARY.

This paper having been read, Mr. Sturgeon stated that it would be necessary to ask an adjournment until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The time would be scarcely sufficient for the young lady to prepare the statement. He felt that it was desirable that the case should be settled definitely and satisfactorily, and although it was a hardship to ask the members of Presbytery to return again, it was absolutely necessary that they should do so.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning, at the same place. It is presumed that the case will be finally disposed of to-day, but in what manner is scarcely to be conjectured.

THIRD DAY.

The Presbytery assembled at ten o'clock yesterday, and proceeded with the trial. After roll call and the reading of the minutes, the Presbytery proceeded to business.

THE DEFENSE.

The following is the defense of Dr. Clark as already read:

To the Presbytery of Allegheny to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City, May 16th, 1870:

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental res oration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiased than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself, gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong and committing a grievance to proceed further.

It is with deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at that time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment, tempered with mercy, inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master.

Respectfully submitted. JOHN B. CLARK.
Allegheny, May 16, 1870.

ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, for the prosecution, stated that he had a statement from Miss Hawkes to submit to the Presbytery, under the article of agreement signed yesterday. Attached to the statement were extracts from the correspondence of Dr. Clark, which had been connected simply for the purpose of making one document. He further stated that the paper had been submitted to the defendant and his counsel, but had not been sworn to or subscribed by Miss Hawkes.

SHALL MISS HAWKES BE SWORN?

Rev. Mr. Steel, the Moderator, asked the Presbytery whether Miss Hawkes should be sworn at this time or after the paper had been read. After brief consultation, it was decided to administer the oath, which was accordingly done, and Miss Hawkes affixed her signature.

THE BASIS OF YESTERDAY.

The Moderator then stated that inasmuch as the basis of settlement of the affair, that had been offered on the day previous had not been acted upon in consequence of adjournment, he thought it should receive formal attention, whereupon the paper was handed to th eclerk, and after it had been legally stamped the assistant clerk, Rev. J. Kerr, was directed to read it. The paper was read and is as follows:

Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., was acquainted with all the details respecting my illness in the fall of 1868.

About the beginning of December, 1868, he signified his desire to have me for his future life-companion, at the same time expressed his wish that all should be a profound secret.

FRAGMENTS OF THOSE LETTERS—THE FIRST LETTER "A SEALED SECRET."

The first letter produced bears date December 4, 1868, from which we extract the following:

"I have one request (it is not necessary I suppose to make it) and that is that our relations must be a precious, sealed secret between us, none are to have any knowledge of it."

"Allow me to anticipate Christmas and make you a little present before the day arrives. I give it in this shape because you know what you want better than I do. It is my marrage fees for the last two weeks. They shall be all yours in the 'sweet bye and bye.'"

"O, how delighted I was to be with you and beside you on Wednesday, beholding you as one in whom my soul delighteth and of whom I feel proud. I have no higher worldly ambition than to make you happy. Now, my dear Lillie, I feel very happy; my heart is quite at rest. There is not a shadow of regret upon my soul."

NUMBER TWO—UNITY OF SOULS AND ONENESS OF PROPERTY.

DECEMBER 8, 1868.

"It should be one aim with us to be as nearly blended in one as possible. Remember, I am wholy your property. I have no heir but you All I have is you."

"I have no heir bu you. All I have is yours."

Then follows these extracts equally characteristic of the warmth of feeling that existed between the parties:

PREPARED FOR ANY SACRIFICE.

DICEMBER 22, 1868.

"You are all to me. If I have not your entire confidence and affection, I have nothing earthly that I care for. Did I think there was in your heart the least wandering from me; the least indecision as to whether we are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfectly true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have always seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

"In God's kind Providence you expect to enter upon your school duties next week. My heart and full sympathies shall go out with you in that work. With all my heart I wish you happiness and success in it. But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue; and first, please don't tax and worry yourself with the school. If you think it is injuring you in the least, won't you quit? Why, my dear girl, I would rather give you a salary of one thousand dollars than have you fretted and worn with such labor. If you find it unpleasant or injuring, you must let me know, won't you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

EQUIVALENT TO A REAL CONSUMMATION.

JANUARY 20, 1869.

"I feel inseparably united to you. I look upon the relation in which we stand as equivalent to a real consummation. That consummation, I devoutly hope, shall take place a year from this spring. There are two objects from which I never swerve—one in Heaven—God; the other on earth—Lillie."

NOT FOR ANOTHER.

FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

"I told him, Mr. Miller, that he might tell Jane if he chose, but it must not be related to another."

At this point Miss Hawkes in her statement says of Dr. Clark: "His expressions of love during our intercourse were generally of an extravagant nature, leaving no doubt in my mind of his sincerity."

EXTRAVAGANZA.

JANUARY 22, 1869.

"O, my soul, and let all thy powers be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love. Fairer than the lillies of the Valley; worth more than the universe of matter. To thee my heart is ever turning. For thy happiness and prosperity, I willingly labor day and night."

"OUR SALARY" RAISED.

MARCH 11, 1869.

"I will be only too glad to provide you with music, and whatever else may be required, and finally to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of you. I am proud of your talents, of your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the Trustees raised *our* salary to three thousand dollars. Will that support us? I think so, if we are economical."

A POLICY.

MARCH 25, 1869.

"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I want to make you as comfortable as I can.

"During the time of our courtship," here Miss H. says, "he claimed and exercised the right to control my actions."

"ARCHIE" REFERRED TO.

JANUARY 20, 1869.

"I am really sorry to give you the trouble of dissolving all intercourse with Archie. He is proud and persistent. If I could do this for you I would, but I cannot."

ORDERS TO BE ISSUED.

JANUARY 1, 1869.

"But you know I am master now, and, as such, I have a few orders to issue."

Here Miss Hawkes goes on to say that—During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother of our engagement.

On the evening preceding the festival, the Doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I, however, received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his contract. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, on which evening he escorted me home, and spent at least an hour with me, his conduct towards me manifesting the greatest ardor of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal come woe, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we belong to each other."

And in his note of December 14, 1869, he addressed me—"My Dear Lillie."

LIKE UNTO JACOB.

APRIL 8th, 1869.

"My love, I see plainly that one source of your worry is the fear that I may grow impatient with you. Allow me to say in all good earnest, I will wait for you five years if you wish. It would simply be shameful for me, because Providence does not restore your health perfectly and almost instantly, to think of turning away from you."

TRUE TO YOU ABOVE.

MAY 20th, 1869.

"If I am not true to you, then I cannot be true to any one. I can say in the sight of Heaven that I have been honest in all my professions to you, and intend to abide firm, come what may."

At the date of this letter, May 20th, 1869, my physical health was not good. I was under the care of Dr. Dickson. Dr. Clark was perfectly aware of all the facts.

YOU TRULY, ONLY.

AUGUST 11, 1869.

"I delight in the idea of having one close to me who has had the strength manifested by your dear self. My temptation will be to lean on you, but will not any more than I can avoid. I need not add that you are still everything to me. I have seen none that I would think of exchanging you for. You fill my soul and meet all my desires. I love you, truly, only."

He often expressed and manifested a deep solicitude for my temporal interests that lead me to believe that he loved me most devotedly.

Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark until near the close of February, 1870, when, in letter No. 99, dated February 25th, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

THE NINETY-NINTH AND LAST.

"DEAR FRIEND—The past year of my life has been full of "wear and tear." Bending my neck to the yoke of labor, I have endeavored to go along, feeling that if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed in the hereafter.

For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. In the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me, but under the promise of different circumstances, these elements have largely faded away. I cannot now come close to human hearts, as I once did, or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established, and that self is the first thing consulted. 'You do as I want you to, or I will have nothing more to do with you,' seems to be a kind of motto under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing. No doubt there are specimens of unselfish affection, but it strikes me they are quite as scarce as ice at the Equator. I have fought against this conviction, but it sticks in my mind in spite of all effort to put it away. I set up no claim for myself as unselfish. My nature is like that of other human beings, but I do feel that I have been more self denying than most in the direction of accommodating others at the cost of ease, etc.

I no longer attach value to earthly relations as sources of even moderate pleasure that I once did. I feel that I want no one to approach nearer to me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really minister to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of endearing my soul to some earthly object, which would in its influence over my moral nature tend to make it more pure and Godlike, otherwise I would infinitely rather remain as I am, for the sake of the other, no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter it would be a great wrong to enter into any such alliance with any one on God's earth. For months and months my mind has been a quiet, but fierce battle-field. I have been, as you know, in a dissatisfied condition. In your presence, I have repeatedly called myself a fool, and so I have been. I have acted without judgment or common sense in many things.

All that I know of you gives me a high appreciation of your moral excellency, but I cannot but quietly doubt your capacity to furnish the happiness which my soul craves. But "an old fool" is hard to cure. I know I am peculiar, but it is as impossible for me to get away from my peculiarities, as it would be to drink the Allegheny at one draught.

"Of your Christian character I have the highest opinion. Your Christian aim is high—not fully realized, but whose is ever reached in this world? My soul has been vexed within me for months, but who cares? While God's arm is extended to me I shall quietly bear whatever comes; but vain is the help of man! Woman is called man's help meet, but how often is she little more than a help eat? This will no doubt strike you as the letter of some crazy man, and I am not certain that I am precisely sane all the time. But I guess the Court still knows itself. I am resolved hereafter to do what judgment and conscience dictate, and to cease obliging and disobliging the world so much."

Sworn and subscribed in Presbytery this 17th day of May, 1870.

LILLIE HAWKES.
Attest: J. W. WITHERSPOON,
Clerk *pro tem.*

The oath is only to the statement in this paper, and not to the extracts from the letters.

JOHN C. STEELE, Moderator.
J. W. WITHERSPOON, Clerk.

INTENSE INTERST.

During the progress of the reading the most intense interest was paid by the large audience present, and some of the extracts caused considerable tittering. The principal parties interested occupied seats facing each other, but both maintained a dignity and composure absolutely surprising under the circumstances.

CLOSED.

When the Clerk had concluded the reading of the statement, the Moderator asked the defense if they had any further testimony to offer.

Mr. Collins said that the defense admitted the genuiness of the extracts from the letters given in the statement. Dr. Clark had magnanimously allowed copious extracts to be made, and the only answer he had to make was the statement just submitted to Presbytery, which would now be offered under oath as rebutting testimony.

Some discussion ensued whether Dr. Clark should be sworn and subscribe to the paper before it was read, and it was finally decided to pursue the same course as had been adopted with Miss Hawkes. Dr. Clark was then sworn, and after signing the paper it was properly stamped and presented to the clerk, who read it. It was the same as that published on Monday.

Mr. Collins then announced that the defense would here rest.

Rev. Mr. Timmons remarked that Miss Hawkes had been equally magnanimous in permitting the case to be narrowed down as it had been, and concluded by announcing that the prosecution had no further evidence to offer.

HANDED OVER "UNDER SEAL."

Mr. Sturgeon said that under the terms of the articles of agreement, Miss Hawkes had designated the Rev. Dr. T. Pressly as the custodian of the ninety-nine letters which comprised the correspondence, and he was now ready to hand them over to his care. In concluding he placed two goodly sized packages on the Clerk's table.

Moderator—Are the counsel for the defense willing to accept the packages upon the word of brother Sturgeon?

Mr. Collins—If Mr. Sturgeon says that all the letters are in the packages we will be content.

Mr. Sturgeon—I am informed by Mr. Miller that they are all here, and I have every reason to believe it.

Mr. Dean—Mr. Moderator, has a member of the Presbytery a right to speak? I just wish to say that the members of the Presbytery care very little what becomes of the letters. I am of the opinion that copies of them have been taken.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator I think such an insinuation unjust. I heard such a thing intimated last evening, and in answer to inquiries was assured that there are no grounds whatever for such unjust suspicions.

Dr. McLean said the custody of the letters was the most delicate matter connected with the trial. Dr. Pressly was advanced in years, and it might be that in case of his death the letters would fall into other hands.

Dr. Pressly said he felt complimented by the trust imposed in him by the young lady as evidenced by selecting him as custodian of these "important" documents. He would exercise the greatest care over them, but would have preferred if they had been placed in the keeping of some other person.

DONE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE COURT.

A resolution was finally adopted directing the officers of the Presbytery to count the letters, seal them in the presence of the Court, and hand them over to the custody of Dr. Pressly. The resolution was carried into effect, the letters counted, to the number of ninety-nine, and red tape bound about them. For a few moments the odor of burning sealing wax pervaded the room, and ere it had passed away the package, properly endorsed and sealed, was safely deposited with the venerable custodian.

THE INSCRUTABLE.

The Moderator then stated that the case

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday May, 21, 1870.

IS IT TO BE AN ISSUE?

The Radical journals of the country are peculiarly exercised over the proposed establishment of a white man's party, for the purpose of counteracting the influences sought to be wielded, through means of the negro vote, for the perpetuation of Radical aacendancy in the government. That there will be a "white man's party," distinct from the other leading organizations, and with opposition to the colored man as its only platform, we have no apprehension; yet the issue of white supremacy is rapidly taking shape all over the country, and must assume still greater proportions with the constantly increasing outrages against the white man's interests, and with the prominence and importance sought to be given to the negro in political affairs. And we cannot see the shadow of a reason for the hue and cry which is being raised by the Radical against this growing tendency of the white voters. It is not an issue of the white man's making. It was forced upon us by a reconstructing Congress, and we are obliged to accept and meet it, or else let it stand as *res adjudicata*, or a fixed fact on the negro side.

What are the facts? In the South the white people have been subordinated in the government of their States to the black vote. It is not the carpet bagger and the scalawag alone that governs there to the exclusion of the white men of the country, but it is the negro. It is the weight of the negro vote, wielded by carpet bag adventurers, that has ravished the State governments and all great powers from the hands of the people. The negro element is the predominant power there; and if the negro power is arrayed and concentrated against the white man and his right to govern, is it not perfectly natural, logical—aye, and absolutely essential to self protection, that the whites should seek a concentration of strength against the blacks? What is true of the South would be equally true of the North, had they the numerical strength to accomplish it. The negro has been cajoled and inflated with any undue idea of his importance by Radical schemers, until he is beginning to think that the government is to be run specially in his interests; and it is by pandering to this feeling that the party which now disgraces the country expect to obtain a perpetual lease of their ill gotten power,

The white man's issue is not, we repeat, of white making. It is made for us, and forced upon us; and the only question is, shall we squarely meet it and triumph, or shirk it and submit to it? The mass of negroes, ignorant of and inexperienced in public affairs, have been brought to a perfect union in the maintenance of *their* side of the issue; what harm, then, can there be in intelligent white men, with the dread consequence of submission clearly before their eyes, in standing, and acting, and voting together?

We do not wish to be understood as endorsing any movement which would tend to the injury of the negro. In all his rights we would have him protected; and as he has been invested with privileges never before universally accorded, we would have bim, if possible, educated up to the full standard of their exercise and enjoyment. But, as he is the pliant tool in Radical hands for the subservance of unholy political purposes, we must seek by the most determined and organized opposition, to counteract the evil of which he is to be made the willing instrument. This is the view of intelligent, thoughtful white men, and this feeling is gradually drifting toward concentrated opposition to the party which has made of the colored man a stepping-stone to place and power. The natural home for these men—no matter of what political school heretofore—is in the Demecratic party—the party of conservative, liberal views, clinging to the Constitution and old landmarks of the founders of our government as the safest beacon for our guidance, and respecting the rights of the people, for whose protection government was instituted. And it is within the ranks of the Democratic party that these reflecting men are daily arraying themselves. The indications every where visible, in recent elections and public movements, betoken its triumph and the overthrow of Radicalism, which has so long cast its seething blight upon all that was brought under its influence and control.

LET the Republican party gird up its loins for another battle. We may expect the customary declamation about "usurpations," "military despotism," "subjugated people," &c., &c.—*Commercial.*

Just keep on girding, there will be no need of declamation this time. The plain facts are in view of the people who will try the gird business themselves.

ALTHOUGH FERNANDO WOOD has not received any assistance from JOHN COVODE in his investigation of Preacher, General, Freedman's Bureau HOWARD, yet he seems to be getting along very well. The testimony up to this time is sufficient to convict, and if HOWARD were a Democrat, we presume he would run a risk of being hanged.

A CONVENTION OF DEMOCRATIC EDITORS CALLED FOR.

Friend BLACK, of the New Castle *Gazette and Democrat*, suggests a meeting of the Democratic editors of this State, on the 14th of June, at Altoona. We heartily commend the project and believe a temperate comparison of views would be attended with good results. There is perhaps a greater necessity in the present complicated state of politics for unity in the discussion of issues, than at any previous period. We present the views of the *Gazette and Democrat*.

LET'S HAVE THE CONVENTION.

The Mauch Chunk *Times*, Bellefonte *Watchman*, and Huntingdon *Monitor*, have each suggested the propriety of holding an editorial Convention, composed of the Democratic editors of the State, to take into consideration various matters touching the interests of the Democratic party.

The suggestion is a good one.

Such a convention ought to be held and that very soon.

The Times names Mauch Chunk as the place for holding the Convention, while *The Watchman* and *The Monitor* suggest Bellefonte. Both of the places named, so far as we know, may be very good points, but we are sure that we could go to New York in less time than we could to Mauch Chunk, and for that reason we will take the liberty of suggesting a place and time, and would name Altoona as the place and the 14th of June as the time of meeting.

What say you, gentlemen?

We trust our suggestion as to place and time will be accepted by every Democratic editor in the State. The importance of such a meeting is self-evident.—At present, it appears to us, that all the editors of Democratic papers are at sea upon the great questions of the day that interest the Democratic party, and for that reason alone, if no other, the Democratic editors should have a "big talk."

If we desire our party to be successful we must lay down a line of policy to be pursued and all adhere to it, without regard to individual feelings.

The manner in which some Democratic papers are conducted is calculated to do our party more harm than good. We have no axe to grind in this matter; it is the advancement of the cause of Democracy we seek.

If this convention should be held, we trust it will be a convention for business, and not turned into a "mutual admiration society" or a "big spree."

Let's have the Convention.

THERE are some timid souls in the world who shrink from showing their hands in a fair and square fight for their own personal and political salvation—who, when asked to roll up their sleeves and aid in their emancipation from Radical rule, talk as if they thought the Radical party has an immortal existence—a sort of relentless earthly Providence, which it were useless and almost sacreligious to resist. They forget that it is a thing of flesh and blood, liable to all the decay and ills of mortality, including death itself. It is to-day and has always been in a minority of the true sovereigns of the land. It can be annihilated whenever the people of the country who are opposed to its principles and its acts can be induced heartily to unite against it. It is a mortal, and not a spirit, that the friends of free government have to fight. And it is a mortal, moreover, rotten with crime and corruption, and it will fall whenever it is vigorously and bravely attacked. Would that every man could draw daily inspiration from the outspoken defiance of HENRY and other revolutionary patriots, for then it would be brief work to cast off the crew that now press like a dread nightmare upon the breast of liberty and manhood in our land. We should have no more grown up babies squalling eternal ruin and slavery to a nation of white men, and binding their free souls and limbs to slavish submission, with paper withes drawn from sham historic theories.

JUST SO.

Neither the Republican party nor any respectable number of the people desire the present annexation of San Domingo to the Republic on any terms. We must first know more of the actual readiness of the Islanders, as a whole, for this absorption, and of the facts which are to justify us in accepting the gift. Thus far, the country either knows nothing of the actual situation, or just that little which should inspire the most wary caution in closer investigations before we shall be too far committed to a step which is more likely than not to prove a costly one.—*Gazette.*

We would advise our neighbor not to send a marked paper to President GRANT containing the above extract, else government advertising will soon cease. GRANT has San Domingo on the brain and has lobbied, coaxed, threatened Senators to put the job through. He has a keen perception for real estate and will manage to secure some fine plantations for the boys when he gets the affair closed.

MEN BEWARE.

It is not unlikely some member of the newly organized Sorosis of this county has obtained a situation on the *Gazette*, A leader in yesterday's paper on the MCFARLAND case bears evidence of the spit-fire energy of the emancipated race. Listen, husbands:

Henceforth, husbands; lordly animals, great bulls of the herd; abuse these poor wretches of the inferior sex, your helpless wives, as you may wish! Degrade them with blows, disgust them with your drunken self-abuse, starve them, live yourself in idleness from their scanty earnings, outrage them by your own more or less potent infidelities, (are you not Sultans and all women your mere slaves?) deny to them every pleasure, forbid them even the hope of a release except by the pitying hand of death—and, above all, don't fail to assert your inalienable right to murder other men who shall venture to aid in their rescue from this living death!

If this sort of eloquence is to continue, we may ask in the language of a cotemporary, "Did elephants save Greece? No."

THE NEW DEAL.

The Easton *Sentinel* resumes the subject of a new deal for the Democratic party in the State, so far as its management is concerned, and says:

Some time ago we felt it a duty to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to bring to its consideration the causes of its continued defeat, and to suggest that unless a prompt and radical remedy be applied, the future would be as the past. We were actuated only by a sense of the necessity of the case, to use plain and uncompromising language on this most important subject. Our friends in the eastern portion of the State were satisfied that the time had come to change the administration of party management, and that the control must be taken from those who heretofore had no real sympathy with the great mass of the party in the State. A "New Deal" was not only demanded, but it was absolutely essential to the unity and harmony of the Democracy of this great Commonwealth.

We know that there are many able and true men in the Democratic party in the eastern counties as well as in Philadelphia city, but every observer who calmly looks at their position, will see that they have no chance to do what they know is necessary, because of the corrupt and selfish cliques, who by any means, and some not respectable or even justifiable, counteract or prevent these men from carrying out their views. The only remedy in our judgment, the only hope of the Democratic party, is to free itself from the load of incompetent and doubtful managers, is to look to the *West*. There the true men, the old leaders, the competent advisers, are yet able to be heard by the young giants who do the great work of the canvass, and they are respected and honored for their experience and fidelity to the principles of the party.

The "new issues," the "Republican dodges," the damnable doctrine of accepting all the frauds and usurpations of the Radicals as part of the Democratic policy, are understood and denounced as the tricks of corruptionists who want office or cash, or are secretly in the Radical ranks. We must make the Democracy strong by repudiating such enemies in disguise. Let us give the great West, where such a state of things does not exist, the lead and the government and follow the line it will mark out, to victory in '72.

We are gratified to find that the following able champions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, have endorsed our proposed "New Deal," by publishing our views and commenting favorably and earnestly upon them: viz:

The *Age*, Pittsburgh POST, Doylestown *Democrat*, Butler *Herald*, Delaware County *Democrat*, Erie *Observer*, Indiana *Democrat*, Greensburg *Argus*, Monroe *Democrat*, Altoona *Sun*, New Castle *Democrat*, Clarion *Democrat*, and other prominent Democratic journals.

MR. WILSON consents, we are sorry to see and say, that the clause of his Army bill, reducing the the forces to twenty-five thousand men shall be struck out, on the argument of Southern Senators that it won't do to take any troops from the South, and that of Western Senators that additional forces are needed in the West to fight the Indians. It does not appear to have been suggested to the Southern gentlemen that a safer policy for their section would be to rule by love and amnesty rather than fear and proscription. The Western Senators will discover eventually what they do not appear now to know, that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians. And as the people have forgotten past animosity toward the rebels, and heartily favor redeeming present promises to the Indians, we suggest that the further military occupation of the South and an expensive war in the West are not absolutely essential to the well being of the Republic.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What would become of the members of Congress and Senators from the Southern States if the bayonets of the regular army were withdrawn? They hold their seats by virtue of them and not by the free suffrage of the people. The South after four years of declared peace is yet a camp of soldiers, eating out the substance of the producing classes, who are not there for the purpose of maintaining order, but preserving GRANT and the Republican party in power. There is some reason in the demand for troops in the West to protect families of peaceable settlers on the frontier, from the scalping knife of wild Indians, but they cannot be spared, says the great captain of the age, in Washington, from the plantations in the South, for the white man would vote against Republicans, and thus end them. If PHIL. SHERIDAN can only corral the wild tribes upon reservations, and introduce first class small pox among them, he can get along with a few troops, otherwise would it not be well for Yankee WILSON to consent to withdraw troops from the peaceful South and tansfer them to the agitated plains?

GEORGIA has ceased to furnish sensational outrages for the special benefit of BULLOCK and other radicals. The St. Louis *Democrat* a thoroughly Radical journal, truthfully, if not discreetly, says:

"It is amazing that the daily and hourly murders in Georgia have suddenly ceased—now that they no longer serve to keep Bullock & Company in countenance! Since the Senate acted on the Georgia bill, we have not heard of a single murder, a single outrage. It is high time for the country to understand that there is something besides loyalty at the bottom of the Georgia business. But Butler and the gang of political banditti he heads are determined to keep up agitation in Georgia. There are a few more dollars to be stolen from the people, and the vultures will not quit their prey."

It might be well for those over-credulous Radicals who believe all the absurd accounts of outrages in the South which are manufactured to order, and charged as Ku Klux enormities to justify another, and still another turn of the rack wheel upon which the Southern people are made to appease Radical vengeance, to take a lesson from this outspoken truth of an honest journal of their party.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, according to a Southern paper, intends to resume, though in a wholesale way, his tailoring business, and to that end, it seems that he has purchased a large and commodious brick building in Greenville, Tenn.

THE CENTRALIZING TENDENCY.

Some of the more wily—or, as they would be termed by the wire-pullers "discreet"—of the Radical party, disclaim the establishment of a strong Central Government as their object and aim for the perpetuation of their ascendency. Occasionally, however, the more ultra and less discreet of their number will give bold utterance to their partisan schemes. For instance Parson BROWNLOW says:

"Had I my way I would so construct the Government of the United States as to form a *strong central Government* here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States;" and, he adds, "I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction."

That is frank, as well as characteristic of the fiery Parson; and as he speaks for his party, there is no good reason to doubt that he speaks truly. The Radicals are not only looking in that direction, but they are practically working with that intent. The issue is between consolidation and despotism and States and the Constitution. The friends of liberty against tyranny will stand or fall together. The mission of the Democratic party is to sustain and re-establish the Constitution as it was, and to diffuse the blessings of a Republican government upon the Jeffersonian principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

NEARLY four months have been frittered away by Congress on the Tariff without any satisfactory result. This was to be expected when such demagogues as KELLEY and SCHENCK undertake to play the role of statesmen. They are unfitted by education or experience to grapple with this important question, and have demonstrated their incapacity in every discussion which has taken place. Even stupid JOHN COVODE is against them, and now he declares the people are disgusted with the manner these coxcombs in political economy have attempted to make a tariff in behalf of the Republican party and against the interests of the people. He says the country is tired, and the effect of a prolonged discussion will tell against those in power. He further intimates that unless there is a reduction of direct taxation, murmurs will develop into resistance. It is also getting through the wool of members of Congress that the white men of this country furnish the money to pay bondholders and revenue officials; in short, taxes of every description, and the extraordinary manifestation of affection for the new voter has disgusted white people who pay the piper, and many have resolved to vote with the Democracy, which embraces the idea of the superiority of the white man who never voted with it before. It is the white man's party, his bulwark and home, and is not the oppressor of the black man, no more than it is of women or of young men of nineteen or twenty years of age, because it may object to their right to vote.

WE regret to announce the death of an aged Democrat and prominent citizen of Western Pennsylvania—Judge THOMAS IRWIN, who departed this life on Saturday last, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. IRWIN was born in Philadelphia, February 22d, 1784, and when a young man removed to Uniontown, Fayette county, where soon after he was elected to the Legislature, and afterwards represented that district in the Congress of the United States. In 1829 he was appointed by President JACKSON, Judge of the United States Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for nearly thirty years, when he resigned, and President BUCHANAN appointed the present Judge, M'CANDLESS to fill the vacancy. Although for a number of years he was too feeble to take an active part in politics, his heart was, nevertheless, in the Democratic cause, and had his counsel and advice prevailed, the country would not be in its present deplorable condition. He was a zealous member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral takes place this (Monday) afternoon at three o'clock, from his late residence in Allegheny City.

OUR Republican brethren are in a quandary about appointing colored men on their county committee and have revived their old style of doing things with closed doors. This is not the way to treat the new made man and brother, and if the colored people have the spunk that has been credited to them they will not submit to such treatment. We call upon brother PECK to investigate this matter in time, and before MORGAN, who is a candidate for Mayor, steals his thunder as being the especial advocate of the newly enfranchised. The Radicals want the colored votes, and they should at least place some colored men on their county committee, as well as on their county ticket. If they are sincere they won't refuse to recognize them in this way.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY says the Democrats have an opportunity of winning the everlasting gratitude of every female in the land, by passing the Sixteenth Amendment. The Democrats don't take stock in any amendments. They prefer the Constitution as it is.

IN view of the fact that ULYSSES, in company with SIMON CAMERON, is about to leave Washington for another tour of pleasure, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says a bill has been prepared, and will soon be introduced, providing that the residence of these officials shall be fixed permanently at Washington; that they shall not absent themselves without permission of Congress first had and obtained; that the departments shall be open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and that the sovereign people having business shall have a respectable reception and hearing; that a complaint book shall be kept, in which every citizen shall have the privilege of recording his complaint, and the same to be submitted for Congressional consideration. There are several other salient features in this bill to protect the Government from becoming acephalous, as it was last summer.

WHAT a majority they give in France for the plebiscitum! Unprecedented, we undertake to say, in the line of popular voting. The complete returns are in, including that of Algeria, and stands as follows: Yes, 7,336,434; No. 1,560,709. Majority for the reformed empire, 5,775,725. Majority last year for the official candidates for the Corps Legislatif, 804,171. In Algeria the vote of the army was largely in favor of the *plebiscitum*, but a small majority of the civilians pronounced against it. It is understood that the ministerial changes will not take place until after the verification of the return by the Chambers. The unanimity of all the national elections which have taken place in France is remarkable, and the seven millions who vote for the plebiscitum simply repeat the conduct of the seven millions who voted for the establishment of the empire.

HENRY JOHNSON, a colored man, at Pine Bluff, Ark., does not seem to think that the party which set him free, because they could not help it, and gave him a ballot that he might vote their ticket, are entitled to as much gratitude from the colored people, as they claim. In a letter to TABBS GOSS' paper, the Little Rock *Freeman*, he says:

It is true that since the war our northern friends have done a great deal for us, in the way of securing us the political privilleges we now enjoy. But, if there had been no war, would we not be slaved today? The war was the cause of our liberation. Who commenced the war? Our northern friends tells us that the southern people commenced it by firing upon the flag at Sumter. Then if the war was the cause of our liberation from the bonds of slavery, and the southern people were the cause and instigators of that war, are they not our best friends?

SUMNER is again on the war path. On Friday he reported a bill in the Senate which, he said, when passed, would "about leave nothing *more* to be done in the way of securing full and complete equality before the law of all citizens of the United States, without regard to race or color." As his measure promises to be a finality, it is worthy of being specially explained. It fully secures equal rights to all persons in railroads, steamboats and all public conveyances, hotels, license-theatres and houses of public entertainment, common schools and institutions of learning authorized by law, church institutions and cemetery associations incorporated, also as jurors in the courts, National and State.

THE Cleveland *Herald* remarks: "Since it was so justly deemed proper for the people to contribute something toward making comfortable the widows and children of Mr. STANTON and General RAWLINS, does not the case of Mrs. General THOMAS call for an exercise of the same liberality? Like all officers who have been obliged to rely solely upon their pay, General THOMAS died poor. Although Mrs. THOMAS is far too genuine a lady to ever let fall a word of complaint, it is still apparant that her comfort in future will depend more than has been generally supposed upon the generosity of her friends."

AND this is the way the Philadelphia *Ledger*, heretofore known as a "trooly loil" paper, now speaks of the income tax. For saying less, Democratic newspapers have been confiscated and their editors sent to Fort Lafayette:

The law imposing such a tax should have no friends in Congress, for it has few out of it, except the army of tax-gatherers, and the fact that it has none among the people ought to be impressed upon Congress. Indeed, the law has virtually and truly expired. It lived its allotted time, and its iniquitous burden was borne with all the patience that could be expected from a people just emerged from one of the most onerous and expensive wars that the world ever saw. That this burden was borne the more cheerfully because of its promised limitation cannot be denied; but to be deceived in this promise and insulted by an unwarranted continuance, is too much to bear.

THE Radicals are determined that the negro shall not be taxed as white men are to secure a vote. One feature of the Butler Georgia reconstruction bill contains this provision:

No person shall be excluded from voting at the State election on account of not having paid his tax. The latter amendment is intended to meet a law of Georgia which prohibits persons from voting who have not paid taxes within a certain time.

Why not extend it to Pennsylvania and other Northern States? The Georgia darkey is no better or more loyal than those of the North.

MISS MORSE, daughter of the late consul at London, has written Senators SUMNER and MORRILL, of Maine, a letter, in which she characterizes the removal of her father as without cause, except to gratify a "pet of General GRANT."

THE cottage at Long Branch recently purchased by GRANT for $32,000 is thus described: It is about sixty feet square with piazzas all around. The interior is finished in black walnut and inlaid woods, the ornaments are of elegant designs, and manifest a high degree of taste and skill. The house contains every convenience and luxury required for a gentleman's residence. The main hall, which is wide and roomy, is inlaid with colored marbles, the parlor is elegantly furnished, and the dining-room is large enough for a State dinner. The house is very elegantly furnished, and there is a fine under-ground ice-house and a room for meat and provisions, which is cool even in the hottest weather. The lot is upon the grand drive to the ocean, and comprises four acres and commands a superb ocean view. The names of the contributors have not yet been made public.

SOME chap down South tries his hand at defining reconstruction, with the following result.

"Which is it that's the best government the world ever seed? Georgy ought to have found out by this time; having run some fourteen or more since Dixie went up: First, territory; second, provisional; third, no government; (just sloshin' round loose, like a stray dorg;) fourth, military; fifth, civil and military mixed; sixth, in the United States one-fourth; seventh, plum out, &c.,&c., down to the fourteenth—which started out tryin' to run a sorter double barrel'd fixin'—that is civil when it suits and military when it don't, and it suits and it don't about every new moon."

AT a recent election in Cumberland, Md., one hundred and thirty negroes voted for the first time. The result was a gain of two Democratic councilmen.

A MODEL SCALAWAG.

Arrest of a Georgia Sheriff for Taking Bribes—How the Southern People are Persecnted.

From the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* we condense the following interesting details of the arrest of Chap. Norris, military Sheriff of Warren county, for alleged bribery.

Norris came to Warren county, accompanied by Federal troops, making numerous arbitrary arrests, and causing a reign of terror in that section. The ostensible object of Norris was the arrest of the murderers of Adkins and Darden.

Nearly every day some new warrant was issued, and for some time no man felt himself safe from arrest and trial by a military commission. Under this state of affairs a great many of the citizens fled the county, and sought protection in places out of the jurisdiction of the Sheriff.

After awhile, however, they began to arrive, and, strange to say, the arrests ceased very suddenly. Norris seemed to have become satisfied with what he had accomplished.

Everything remained quiet in Warrenton and Warren county until last Monday at twelve o'clock.

Monday night, Norris was arrested by the officer in command of the United States soldiers stationed at Warrenton, on a charge of having received bribes from several citizens of the county. As soon as he was arrested he was placed in confinement, and the case reported to General Terry at Atlanta.

It is charged that several citizens of the county had, in order to avoid arrest on false grounds by the Sheriff, made up a purse and given it to Norris, on condition that he would let the people alone. It is charged that Norris received the money, and in consideration thereof proclaimed peace with the inhabitants. The bribes which he is charged with having received were large, amounting altogether to nearly, if not quite, $7,000. About $3,200 of this amount was in cash, the rest, about $2,500, was in promissory notes given by citizens of the county.

The fellow's lust for money seems to have been insatiable, and one or two parties were bled very heavily. It is said that one planter paid him $1,500 cash, and that another gave him $800 cash.

Norris has been placed in irons, and is now confined in jail.

Proposed Removal of the Remains of Stephen A. Douglas—"Middle Ground."

[From the Chicago Post.]

During his life time, Stephen A. Douglas created the possibility of the now prosperous University of Chicago, at Cottage Grove, by the magnificent gift to the embryo institution of fifteen acres of land for its site in what is to-day far within the city limits, and, also, within the area that commands fifty to two hundred dollars per foot. The rising importance of the University shows the wisdom of his characteristic generosity.

When Mr. Douglas died, the State, anxious to do honor to his name, bought of his widow a burial place for his remains on the lake shore, just north of Douglas Place, and an attempt was made by his political and personal friends to raise a fitting monument thereon. As usual, in such cases, the preparations were disproportioned to the amount of money on hand or in any way attainable; hence the stands the half finished work on the margin of the lake—a monument, not of the distinguished Illinois Senator, but of the shameless ingratitude of his followers. All hope of completing it on the original plan, by public contributions, seems to have been abandoned. The masonry already laid is suffering from the effects of the water penetrating its exposed cracks and then freezing. The fence is not fit for a cow-yard; the grounds are shabby and uncared for; and generally the aspect of the enterprise is altogether unlovely—a visible and instructive lesson to all politicians, which they would do well to heed.

In connection with this matter, some ingenious head has devised a way by which several good things may be done. It is proposed, as the land upon which Mr. Douglas is buried is valuable, and as it belongs to the State, to cause the monument and the remains it covers to be removed to the larger adjacent grounds of the University, to sell the present burial place, and, with the money getten therefor—a sum variously estimated at $50,000 to $100,000—complete the monument on the original or a still more elaborate plan.

It is understood that the Trustees of the University, Mr. Douglas' widow and some of his strongest personal friends, and indeed everybody to whom the plan has been submitted, are in favor of what is proposed. As the good of Mr. Douglas' life does not, in the opinion of a majority of his countrymen, lie in his political acts, we see that in depositing his body upon the ground devoted by his liberality to the purposes of education, we create a middle ground upon which all may stand.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Scotland—Edinburg and its Attractions—Gardens, Monuments, Hills, Palaces and Buildings—Melrose—Abbotsford—Dryburg.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

Crossing the Tweed near its mouth, we have Dunbar before us, retaining portions of its old walls which serve as memorials of border warfare. Now, as we move on, we have no longer continuous miles of green; but the brown earth freshly turned up to receive the seed. There are still extended plains; but now and then a cliff; some jutting rocks; but few hedges and many stone fences. Clouds of smoke and fog gather thicker before us; into a deeper darkness, we are hurried through a tunnel, into and along a ravine; up the sides of which are parks, with fine promenades; and farther up terraced streets with elegant houses, and splendid monuments overlooking all. And this is

EDINBURG.

It is a strange, grand, picturesque city; peculiar in its situation, unlike all others I have seen. Its very novelty giving it a charm, more interesting in itself, than even Paris. Is has no Boulevards or magnificent Champs Elysees; but it has gorges which nature made wild and rocky; but which art has converted into beautiful gardens. It has numerous green, ornamented squares, circles and terraces—statues stand in the middle of the crossings or intersections of the principal streets, in the parks, and tall monuments rise upon the cliffs. Much of the city lies along and over two steep, high hills, connected by bridges and embankments; except these crossings and that portion of the glen covered by depots, all is sward, shrubbery and winding walks, while high above on either side, up to the crest of each hill—and over—are stately buildings. In some of the streets in other ravines are houses nine stories high, seeming ambitious to raise their heads high enough to look over the hills.

Upon the extremity of one of these hills, looking down on three sides of a precipitous rock, stands the castle, gloomy with age, and grave with the consciousness of its romantic history. The opposite hill rises in a different direction, side by side, but their heads turned so that one overlooks the plains, the other the sea. A high knoll, like a huge wart upon the forehead of this latter hill, stands out boldly, but rounded gracefully. Circling around it, like rings, is a series of walks, connected by stone steps, and by other walks winding up from the base. Upon the summit is a large grassy plateau from which is obtained a grand look out over city, moor and sea. Up here is the Royal observatory, a monument to Dugald Stewart, in the form of small Grecian Temple and from a distance looking like a fancy summer house, with doric columns, and an urn in the centre. Farther up is a tall, round tower, like a light house, this is Nelson's monument. A figure of a ship of war over the door in the base, and the inscription are the only indications of the purpose of the pile. The inscription is a model in chasteness and comprehensiveness, surpassing even those on the monuments to Chatham and Pitt, in Guild Hall, London. This is declared to have been erected by the citizens of Edinburg, "not to express our unavailing sorrow at his death, not to commemorate the glories of his life, but to teach our sons to emulate what they admire, and to be ready, if duty requires it, to die for their country." Upon Calton Hill is also the unfinished memorial to the heroes of Waterloo. The end, and two or three pillars upon each side, are up, showing the design to be after the Parthenon. Incomplete, yet fenced in, and free from rubbish, it looks like the remains of an ancient Temple.

Half way down the hill, at the edge of one of the roads, is a monument to Burns. It is somewhat like that to Stewart above, but here the space inside the pillars is enclosed, and contains a bust of the poet. The monument to Sir Walter Scott, in one of the public gardens, is by far the richest and most imposing. In fact, it may be doubted if anywhere it is surpassed, except by Napoleon's tomb in the Invalides. It is like the tower of a magnificent cathedral. Upon the pedestal, in the open base, is the sitting statue of the immortal novelist and poet, with one of his faithful dogs at his feet, looking up wistfully into his master's face. The tallest, central spire is over two hundred feet; in the niches are statues of Meg Merilles, the Last Minstrel, the Lady of the Lake, and other of the author's fanciful creations.

Down where the space between the hills widens enough to cease to be a glen, and to justify the name of valley, stands the historic, tragic Palace of Holyrood, and adjoining, the remains of the Abbey. The rooms with their original furniture, faded tapestry, dingy and tattered damask hangings and bedding of apartments once the luxurious abode of the beautiful but ill fated Mary and her dissolute unworthy spouse, Lord Darnley, may be seen, and may help impress upon the mind, the sad, eventful story of the stormy life and cruel death of the lovely but unhappy Queen. The picture gallery contains the portraits of several score of the kings of Scotland, running back into the pre-historic period, more than three hundred years before the Christian era, many of whose names and achievements are preserved only by vague legend and wild song. The Chapel Royal, or rather the remaining walls thereof, is all that can be seen of the ancient Abbey. Yet there are many traces of the splendor of the architecture and decorations. It contains the ashes of many of the illustrious and royal, but none of them are marked by costly sarcophagus or imposing monument. Simple slabs, with indistinct inscriptions, alone mark the resting place of the once powerful and great. While such splendid memorials are reared to the literati, it is somewhat strange that this scene of so many coronations and of so much of Scotland's national history, should be permitted to moulder away, and its ghostly occupants be so unhonored.

Amongst numerous handsome public buildings, those especially noteworthy are the Royal Institution, National Picture Gallery, Register House, University Buildings, quite large and splendid, Parliament House, St. Giles Church, Club House. These differ in their style of architecture, but all will bear comparison with the public buildings of other cities. The entire city is built of freestone, found in great abundance in the immediate vicinity, naturally dark, and when colored, as here, with smoke and soot, has a dreary and dingy appearance, counteracting, greatly, the effect of situation.

Near the outskirts of the city, may be seen a double row of stones across the street larger than the rest of the pavement. These mark the line of the debtor's refuge. Outside thereof and within certain prescribed limits around the Abby the debtor is secure from arrest. Many a lively footrace may have been seen between the creditor or his officer, and an unfortunate Dick Swiveller, to reach this goal.

Another relic of barbarism, but in total disuse, is seen near the Court House, a pillory post, shorn of its terrors, the steeples remaining, but the rings gone.

Not far from this is the house where the stern, brave John Knox, lived, from a window of which he preached to his outdoor audiences. He is buried in an open, cobble paved square, in front of the Parliament House, with nothing to designate the place, but a small stone marked "J. K. 1572," set in the pavement.

In another street the paving stones are laid so as to represent the "Heart of Midlothian" and to mark the site of the old house perpetuated in romance.

Saturday evening comes on, and sidewalks and carriage way are filled, crowded with people, shopping, loitering, standing, chatting, reminding one strongly of an Italian Sunday. "The Cotter's Saturday Night," so touchingly and beautifully pictured by Burns, may now be seen in its homely sweetness. The week's hard work is over; the severed household gathered in to rest—rest the wearied frame and regale the tired spirit by renewed domestic affection and quiet social joy; the little by play of the rustic lover and the coy maiden; the solemn worship about the family altar; are all brought out to life by the gifted word painter. How these Saturday evenings come with their blessing for all, if all would but accept; come with a consciousness of tasks performed, duties done; breathing its message of rest and peace, of repose to the worn body, calm to the racked brain, comfort to the saddened soul. It comes thus alike to the rich and the lowly, but it seems far more impressive in its demonstrative manifestations amongst the humbler classes.

Edinburg has long held a conspicious place among cities noted for thoroughness of education and fine scholarly attainments. She has produced many men of universally recognized fame, and inspires the efforts of the living by showing them the honors paid to illustrious dead.

The atmosphere is uncommonly smoky and hazy, and the sun quite warm, very much like Indian summer in America. Although a thousand miles further north than New York, it is much milder, and vegetation full a month in advance.

MELROSE ABBEY—ABBOTSFORD—DRYBURG ABBEY.

An hour's ride by rail through hill and dale, pleasantly varying the view, and we are at the village of Melrose, and soon upon the site of the Abbey, and wandering through and around the stately ruins of a once magnificent Gothic Cathedral. The Monastery has entirely disappeared as also much of the church. But the walls of the transept are still entire; and perhaps one half of the center side of the main naves the walls and stone arches, upheld by splendid Corinthian columns all complete. The sculpture of the capitols, of the arches, of the statues in niches, grotesque water spouts, buttresses and pinnacles of strange devices, has evidently been very superior; and still looks well after the storms of seven centuries. Upon the apex of the end of the transept wall still hangs the original bell, which tolled the hours and summoned to devotions during the far off generations. How strange, and wild and sad it must seem when the rushing winds send its echoes out over these ruins and this solitude through the peopled air! Up beside the bell is a clock, still running, as it has for two hundred years. Time watching over his own ravages. Within the walls are several tombs; and around them, outside is an old country graveyard. It is said that Douglas buried here the heart of Bruce, when unable to take it to Jerusalem.

Looking now upon the splendid remnants of Melrose Abbey, with ivy climbing here and there, with rooks and swallows just come to their summer home, and twittering about their domestic arrangements, as busy housekeepers will; at the old, old gravestones, at the neighboring scenes of quiet beauty one can better appreciate the song and story, legend and romance which have here had their origin.

Three miles from Melrose, up the valley of the Tweed, is Abbotsford, sacred as the home and fragrant with memories of Sir Walter Scott. The house is a solid stone mansion, with towers and turrets, standing against the base of a hill, and hidden entirely from the road by high walls and an artificial mound. From the other side of the house a lawn slopes gently down to the river.

The first room you are shown is the study, with the chair and writing desk, books and all, as they were used by him whose genius has filled men's mouths with praise and their hearts with pleasure. It is a snug little room, with a gallery, around which are shelves filled with books of reference. From this gallery a private stairway let the student up to his bed room. Adjoining the study is the general library of over 20,000 volumes, as choice and diverse as may be supposed from the character and acquirements of their owner. The ceiling of the room is heavy oak panneling, carved with designs taken from Melrose Abbey and Roslyn castle. Several of the pieces of furniture were presents to Sir Walter, and in a circular show case is a great variety of interesting articles, also presents, such as Rob Roy's purse, an old leathern wallet, Napoleon's portfolis, Burns' drinking cup, a dozen snuff boxes &c. In the drawing room are family portraits, and likenesses of personal friends or distinguished persons. The armory contains a small but valuable collection of pistols, swords, claymores, cross bows, guns, shields, helmets and other armors. Several of them have histories in their former ownerships and use, as Rob Roy's gun, with his initials on, a suit of armor worn at the battle of Bosworth Fields, a pistol of Cloverhouse &c. In this room is also the portrait of the neighbor handed down to posterity as Baillie Nicol Jarvis, and a clay statuette of the original of Old Mortality. Many of those who make up the characters of Scott's novels were well known in the country, and were easily recognizable through the drapery of romance woven about their homely lives. The last suit of clothes worn by the author is preserved in a case, consisting of a green coat, plaid pants, check vest, and high white hat. Rather a varied costume.

The ruins of Dryburg Abbey, where the ancestors of Sir Walter Scott are buried, and which was chosen by himself as his place of sepulture (so it may be said of him as of the Old Testament worthies, "he was gathered to his fathers,") and where he slumbers under a modest slab of red granite, is several miles farther down the Tweed, in a most lovely solitude of grove and grass. The stream scarcely deserves the name of river; it is quite shallow and narrow, swift and crystal clear. Crossing it, walking for a half mile, for there is no ferriage nearer, nor any carriage road, you catch glimpses of broken walls through the trees, before you stand under their shadow. The portions of the walls still remaining are enough, although disconnected, to show the general outlines of the building. It was reared upon the site of a Druidical Temple. It has been larger, but not so graceful as Melrose. Portions of the Monastery; as the Chapter House and Abbot's Parlor, are well preserved, in fact quite habitable now. It is so retired, removed from all the highways, so still, so solemn and so sweet, one of the great writer's favorite haunts, and aptly chosen for his final home. His grave is between those of his wife and son; all within the only remaining perfect arch of the church.

Any eminence in this vicinity furnishes a broad, beautiful view. The landscape is diversified, not abrupt, but by easy breaks of hill and vale, of meadow and fresh ploughed field and forest, sweeping away off, and bordered by the Cheviot Hills in the distance.

J. H. H.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

More of Scotland—Stirling Castle—Neighboring Battle-fields—Glasgow and Its Attractions—Ayrshire—Mementoes of Robert Burns—Dumbarton Castle &c—Ireland—Arrival at Belfast—Beautiful Farms—The Struggling Poor and the Iniquitous Landlords—The Giant's Causeway, etc.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

As we entered Edinburg through a tunnel, so we depart upon the other side of the city. In about two hours we pass over the glorious field of Bannockburn and on into the

TOWN OF STIRLING.

Following an ascending street along the back bone of a hill which rises until it attains the height of four hundred feet, and apparently satisfied with the achievement, stops short and square, we find, upon the edge of the precipice, the old, old castle, so old that no one dares fix a time when it was not. It is a bold, grand site, made more and more impregnable than nature, left it, by having, upon the town side, a series of moats, draw-bridges, walls, portcullis, and all around ramparts with rows of cannon peering from embrasures.

Look from the parapets in the rear, the vale of Menteith lies mapped out in beautiful fields, from the base of the rock, and a short distance off, washed by the Tay and the Forth. Down there were tournaments, watched by fair gazers in the chivalric days, and around this mountain are the scenes of many a fiercer contest, which the eyes of nations watched, and in which the immortal heroes of Scotland bore conspicuous parts.

Across the valley, upon a wooded crag, standing out against the sky, is a tower or monument erected to one of the noblest and bravest of men, Sir William Wallace. Edinburg perpetuates the memory of Scotland's scholars and poets. But here, and in a score of other places, although no sculptured stones be reared, upon the native rocks and on the even surface of the plain, and deeper yet, in the hearts of the people, are written the names of Bruce and Wallace and their brave compatriots, and all their heroic struggles for the land of their birth and love.

Farther off, through the hazy atmosphere we see the Highlands; the dusky head of Benlomond rising like Saul, above his neighbors.

Reluctantly turning from these splendid ruins, we find inside the old Palace, memories of Scotland's regal glory; as well as the tokens of treachery and blood. One room, of this residence of several Kings, is known as the Douglas room, where James II. basely inveigled and betrayed, and with his nobles murdered the brave, if reckless and dangerous, Douglas.

Upon a lower portion of this same mountain crag is the city cemetery. It is a very picturesque location; high and wild. Upon a mound is a pyramid, having upon each side some texts of Scripture; but not a word to show that it is intended as a monument to the stern old covenanters who fell in battle. Near the middle of the hill is a marble group enclosed in glass—a memorial to two martyred maidens, who died for their faith. It was erected by the same gentleman who built the pyramid.

GLASGOW—PARKS—BANKS—SHIP BUILDING, &c.

Another hour, and we are ushered into Glasgow, through a series of tunnels, to be enveloped in the smoke of her great manufactories. A portion of the city is upon a hill, and the rest is spread along both sides of the Clyde. Its smoked stone houses give it the same dull, cheerless appearance that Edinburg has. But here also, are tasteful terraces, and a beautiful park, around, and near which, are hundreds of handsome private residences. George's Square, in the heart of the city, is also a pleasant breathing place, adorned with an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, in bronze, and statues of James Watt and Peel.

The old cathedral, a fine old building, is kept one-fourth for service and three-fourths for show, at four cents a head. The splendid modern painted windows, placed as memorials by different persons, are a subject of great pride to the citizens. Scores of graves are about the church, the slabs covering which, make the paved grounds over which persons ramble.

Across a small stream is "the bridge of sighs," leading to the modern cemetery, which the natives learnedly call the Necropolis. It occupies a steep hill, showing its taller monuments at a considerable distance. Some of the graves are flower beds, now receiving the seed. When the buds come they will be much prettier in the natural growth and continued fragrance, than plucked flowers, brought from time to time as offerings of affection.

An interesting visit may be made to the yards where the immense iron-bottomed ships are built, which float in the waters of the world. They extend for miles along the Clyde. That of Randolph Elder & Co., has now eight upon the stocks, in different stages of progress, and one just launched measuring over six hundred feet long, and full four stories high; itself equal to a city block. Twenty-five hundred men are employed in this establishment, representing a population of about twelve thousand. The yards look like a young city; hammers clicking, machinery thumping, crunching, slashing, roaring.

AYRSHIRE—BURNS' BIRTHPLACE—TAM O'SHANTER, &c.

The town or city of Ayr, is about forty miles south of Glasgow, upon the sea coast, at the mouth of the river which gave it its name. In this place is a little, old tavern, with low ceilings, in which Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie paid their devotions to "bold John Barleycorn." Quite as interesting as the altars of sacrifice in old heathen temples, are the chairs in which these worthies sat while taking their potations and telling their stories. They are marked by metal plates with appropriate verses from the poem which made them historic. Tam's drinking cup, held together by bands and rivets, may still be used to honor the memory of Burns.

Two Miles out in the country, along a road lined most of the way, with high stone walls, past several neat and comfortable cottages, but more of an humble appearance, we come to a "lowly-thatched cottage"—the birth place of the Ploughboy Poet. A single window, and it not over a foot square, let into a small, low room the first light that fell upon young Bobby. The old fire place, the rickety old housewifery dresser, are nearly as they were more than a century ago.

A little further on are the roofless walls of "Alloway Kirk," surrounded by graves, and a few steps more bring us to a small enclosure of flower-lined walks, and quiet shades; in the center of which upon a high foundation is an imitation of a miniature Grecian Temple, surmounted by a gilt urn, erected as a mouument to the Poet. The base is formed into a room in which is a fine marble bust of Burns; some of his manuscripts and other mementos. The most touching and interesting are the two Bibles presented by the Poet to his Highland Mary, the idol of his heart and the inspiration of his sweetest lays. Upon the fly leaf of each in his own handwriting are inscribed texts applicable to their plighted troth. One also has his masonic mark, rudely etched by his own pen. It consist of a trowel, a square resting its angle upon the handle of the trowel, and a pot of incense above.

This fond, sad dream of the gifted Poet left its romantic impress upon his nature, so that threads of melancholy for the untimely death of his betrothed are woven into most of his loftier songs.

The open area upon the base of the monument encircled by columns, is only about 20 feet high, but it affords an excellent view of the surrounding country, every foot of which is commemorated and made familiar by the Poet. It is a quiet, pastoral scene, a plain extending from Carrick Hills to the sea, with the Doon, "Bonnie" Doon, winding its crystal course through the low grassy banks of meadows. Within a stones throw of our look out is the antique bridge, with awkward arches, over which Tam O'Shanter took his memorable ride; with the witch sitting upon Meg's tail behind him.

In a grotto, within the memorial grounds. Tam O' Shanter and Souter Johnnie sit, as at their favorite Inn, each with mug in hand. Tam, with mouth wide open, and sides shaking with laughter at the last story of his "cronie," who with mouth drawn down, and cunning leer, is the embodiment of humor, wit and mischief. These statues were cut from sand rock by a common stone mason, who makes no pretensions to the rank of sculptor; but they are so expressive, so natural as to give him entrance to the charmed circle of genius. It is pleasant to find the memories of those we revere blended with the striking characters in their writings, as is the case here, and with Scott's monument at Edinburg.

DUMBARTON CASTLE—LOCH LOMOND, &c.

As lovely a morning as ever dawned on sweet young spring, smiles upon us as we whirl out of the smoke of Glasgow, and down along the beautiful Clyde. Some twenty miles down, an immense knob rises directly from between river and plain, unconnected with any other hill, in isolated grandeur, with a deep gash across its head. Upon the highest and most precipitous cliff stands what is left of Dumbarton castle. It is visited with sorrowful interest by all who love the gallant, true hearted Wallace, and remember that this was the place of his imprisonment.

Leaving the river, we go on to Loch Lomond; vegetation exulting that it has burst the prison doors of winter, and fairly rollics in its new freedom and life. A sky as clear and blue as ever canopied fair Italy, overarches us, and beneath the dark waters of the lake do not roll, and foam, and dash, but merely quiver with pleased emotion. Upon its bosom thirty islands form a necklace and brooch of the brightest emeralds. The shores slip smoothly away, green and sylvan, to the distant crest. There are no jagged rocks or wild ravines; no lofty, jutting cliffs of cold solitude and sublime isolation; what rocks there are are covered with moss and grass, and trees fill up the interstices. The scenery is not grand like that of Lake Como, but beautiful, enchanting. From its margin Ben Lomond rises up, well rounded and stately. Reaching Inversnaid, we come upon the borders of the Highlands. Now the rocks are bare, the mountains sharp and angular. The peaked noses of "the Cobbler and his wife," in petrified conjugality, project in the air. Now and then small mountain streams tumble down rocky gulches, and little patches of snow glitter in shaded recesses of the highest peaks. And here are glens and crags replete with the rude romantic daring of bold Rob Roy; his cave, which sheltered the heroic and patriotic Bruce after defeat; his prison where captives were taught the sternness of his wrath and power, and Glen Bruin, where the McGreggors and others did bloody work in their fearful feuds. The slogan no longer resounds through these crags and glens, nor is the signal fire lighted upon the misty heights, and their calm aspect shows no trace of those fearful broils or nobler strifes. From the head of the Lake, Glen Falloch winds around amidst the mountains, furnishing a course for its river namesake, and undisturbed pastures for sheep and goats.

There are many lovely villas along the borders of the lower extremity of the Lake any of them charming enough to content a cynic. Yet at the gates of one stands an angel or demon with a drawn sword forbidding entrance to its proprietor. It with other vast possessions belonged to the Duke of Hamilton, who by gambling and dissipation has squandered a princely estate. Pity that such a history should cloud with its thoughts scenery of such uncommon loveliness! Let its memories be banished as we bid adieu to Scotland, ending a visit so fraught with interest and delight.

IRELAND—BELFAST—TENANTS COMPLAINTS.

Going to sleep at Grenock, we awoke in the harbor of Belfast; and make haste to explore the second city of Ireland. We find it built mostly of brick; its streets wide and regular, and when not paved, well macadamized, and all kept neat and clean. It has two large fine looking colleges, and several eleemosynary institutions. In the suburbs along Windsor Terrace and in that vicinity, are several splendid residences in the midst of shade and shrubbery. Cave Hills rising all green beyond a wide and pleasant valley extending from the plain whereon the city stands, completes a beautiful landscape and shuts out further view. The numerous and extensive cotton and linen manufactories, and other active trade make it a bustling city.

Along through as beautifully undulating farms, as heart could desire, tidy and trim and carefully cultivated, if not as rich, as those which make the pride of England. True, not many palatial residences are seen here, and very many shabby ones, the farming classes prefering to endure personal discomfort, that they may spend all their energies in making the ground yield to its utmost capacity. This is greatly owing to the absence of legislation to protect the strugling poor from the iniquitous and impolitic course of the landowners. The enormous rent and the uncertainty of the tenure of these industrious people, has detered them from making permanent and expensive improvements, which might be forced from them, indeed prove the cause of their being ejected by rapacious and inexorable landlords. This has been, and is, one of the great wrongs under which this unfortunate country has suffered. They pay an average rent of about $15 per acre, and frequently sell their empty, insecure tenancy at the will of the owner, for a bonus or premium, which whould make the rental from $30 to $40 per acre. Even should the successor be permitted to hold for ten years. But he may be turned out in six months, and having the energy and thrift to risk such a heavy rent, is apt to induce the owner of the soil to extort still more from his hard earnings, under threats of eviction, or by executing his threat to secure a higher price by reason of the bettered condition of the farm. In innumerable instances these poor people have been the victims of misplaced confidence, relying upon an implied lease, which was brief and brittle as the owners sense of justice. The Landlord and Tenant Bill, now pending in Parliament, is intended to correct these evils, by securing to the ejected tenant, compensation for his improvements. If the Bill should pass without being shorn of its judicious provisions, it will greatly contribute to the prosperity and stability of Ireland.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY—JAUNTING CARS,

Reaching the upper extremity of the Island at Port Rush; and taking thence an hour's ride, in a jaunting car, along the sea coast, we reach the Giant's Causeway; and wander over the rocks and along the cliffs, in amazed pleasure at beholding this most marvelous formation. The pavement or causeway extends about eight hundred feet out into the sea; at least that much of it may be traversed without other wetting than may be received from the dashing spray. It may extend across to Scotland, according to the tradition, but the rest has sunk under the waters. The portion that is seen is quite uneven upon its upper surface; portions of it being but five or six feet above the sea, and other parts full thirty feet. But it is strangely, wonderfully regular in other respects; as compact and well jointed as tile floor ever was. These small basaltic columns, about a foot in diameter, stand upon end; and although they are of various shapes, from three to nine sided, each one is adjusted to fit those around it, with as perfect accuracy as if chiseled by rule and square. And what is still more astonishing, each pillar seems to be composed of successive blocks of perhaps two feet in length. Each of these blocks are jointed and welded with a precision and delicacy beyond any achievement of art. The contiguous ends are concave and convex, to fit completely. In some places the upper end of a block may be concave, in others convex; but invariably the one resting upon it is its reverse. A slight seam like a scratch, around the exposed sides of the columns above shows the joints; and those which have been taken out and examined prove this mysterious regular, irregularity.

How all this came here, and when? Whether hewed out and built thus by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, when He laid the foundations of the world? Or by volcanic action? Or by the quieter operation of the elements? Or, more unlikely, by the giant architects of unknown ages? let speculative geologists determine if they can. At least, let them puzzle their brains with vain theories; we are content to look in silent wonder.

In one place, within twenty feet of the salt water, a cool, fresh spring gurgles up through the pavement; and near by the columns are so broken as to form a tolerably comfortable, though hard arm seat, called "The Ladies' Chair." He or she who takes three sips of the water, sits in this chair, and thinks of the one best loved, and of one only, is certain to marry that person within a year, and to be called upon to cultivate some *domestic olive plants*, so says the legend. The experience of certain young persons may settle the truth as to the potency of the charm. If found efficacious, it may not be too much to predict that pilgramages will be made to these remote rocks by as vast and devout a throng as ever crowded the avenues to Meeca.

Back of the Causeway the rocks rise bluff up two hundred feet, and for miles along, the coast is indented with small bays. In one of these, the pillars in the hillside are so peculiarly shaped and arranged as to justify the name of "The Giant's Organ." Our veracious guide informs us that it plays "St Patrick's Day" every Christmas morning before the dawn, and that the columns of the Causeway dance to the melody. As this always occurs when it is too dark to see, it would hardly be prudent to come here for the spectacle.

Another inlet forms the "Giant's Amphitheatre," quite aptly named; and further on, projecting far out and high up, is Pleaskin Head; its perpendicular sides showing tiers of columns, and strata of red, grey and brown, making a gorgeously grand scene, scarcely surpassed anywhere.

Under the cliffs in several places, are remarkable caves, into which the wind and sea rush and roar. Nature plays some wondrous pranks, and no where, perhaps has she exbibited her handiwork in the same peculiar way as upon this northern coast of Ireland, and the natives seem determined that visitors shall become acquainted with their geology. For at every turn they stand before you, men, women, and boys, with small boxes of curious specimens, which you may have for a pittance.

In our eagerness to reach this natural wonder, we had hurried past Dunluce's castle, but it deserves a call upon our return. Its ruins are conspicuous upon a bare rock detached from the shore, by a deep ravine, and connected to it only by a frail bridge. It is one of those lingering realities of the past, which serve as the theatre for a dozen romances.

The jaunting car in which most of the short excursions are taken, is about as awkward and uncomfortable a vehicle as could well be contrived. It is something like an open carriage turned inside out, and placed side ways on two wheels, or rather like two benches placed back to back, with a cushioned board between, and swung high up on a pair of wheels. Your face towards the side of the road, giving but one view, unless you twist sideways at the risk of falling off. Your feet rest upon a narrow board, and you sit upon one about as narrow. All of you is out of doors. The discomfort is somewhat relieved by a knowledge that it lessens the burden of the horse. But that need be no consideration here, where the roads are as smooth and hills so few and low.

J. H. H.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... .....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... .....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburg'a, Saturday May. 21. 1870.

OUR NATIONAL DOMAIN.

The greatest inducement to immigration from European countries to the United States, is the ease and facility with which the American tenant can transform himself into the independent position which the European tenant can scarcely ever attain, under the crushing system of landed and moneytary interests which prevails. True, it is vastly improved since the days when the old feudal system was in operation, yet, in its immediate and practical effects, the modifications through which it has passed have benefitted the tenant but little. Under instructions, the officials of the various British embassies, legations, and consulates have forwarding of late to the Foreign Office a mass of very interesting information respecting the tenure of lands in the countries to which they are accredited.

Especially from the United States are the returns full, and the writers in these reports lay great stress upon the vast advantages presented by our land system—which affords to every enterprising farmer the facility of becoming, as a land owner, both independent and prosperous.

How long these advantages to the American or adopted citizen may continue, is involved in serious doubt; and we much fear that it may not outlast this generation, if the gigantic land robberies, daily abetted and doubtless shared by the Congressmen, are not checked. Already millions of the best acres in the far Western country are in the hands of huge corporations which are able to thus do away to considerable extent with the cheap land system heretofore characteristic of these regions. In time the injurious effects of these monopolies will appear much more distinctly than at present, though even now the thoughtful observer may note their bad influence. Much as is said of the wonderful, even magic, growth of the extreme West, the fact is that the figures show something wrong. California has fallen off, Nevada has fallen off, New Mexico has fallen off; and even where there has been an increase it seems in great part attained at the expense of the localities showing a decrease rather than from a healthful growth. There are, no doubt, other causes at work, but still the gathering up of the choicest lands into the power of giant monopolies cannot but be regarded as operating detrimentally upon the West. Our public domain—the great source of our wealth—is every day, almost, so rapidly diminishing, that in a few years, at the present rate of reckless profligacy in its disposition, we shall scarce have a rood of ground which we can claim of all our vast national domain.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

A special from New York says:

"The *Journal of Commerce* thinks Napoleon has won a great victory, and won it fairly, no matter what is said by his enemies to the contrary, and adds: 'Not a Presidential election has occurred in this country of late years, where less chicanery and undue influence were employed, than on the 8th inst., in France. The soldiers and sailors, government employees, and all the voters throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, used their right of suffrage as freely as it is exercised here.'"

This is especially true so far as the vote in the respective armies was concerned. There was a greater percentage of opposition in the French army in the recent election to the Imperial proposition than there was in our army against the Republican party during the war. With us the officers were given to understand from headquarters in Washington that their promotion depended upon their acquiescence and activity, and the rank and file were made to feel they would be subjected to unbearable humiliations if they voted in opposition to their officers. It is almost the universal confession of the private soldier who entered the service as a Democrat, that he was not permitted to vote according to his convictions, but that he voted according to the wishes of his officers to save himself from such hardships as were well known could be inflicted, and from which there was no appeal. Out of the army, if there were more chicanery and undue influence used in France than here, it must be bad, indeed.

We have not seen it recorded anywhere that marked ballots were used in France to detect the voter, as was done in Allegheny county by the Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, who is now a great stickler for secret proceedings in the same committee, and perhaps with a view to the same course of conduct. Had the Emperor NAPOLEON employed his engravers to get up a ticket, which, when folded, might have the appearance of a secret ballot, but which would be perfectly intelligible to the judge or other officers of receiving them, what a howl would ascend from the pure Republicans on this side of the water; yet all this and more was done here. The entire patronage of government, joined with contractors and Loyal Leagues, was thrown in the scale and wielded with unflinching rigor. Voters were imported from one district to another to carry elections, and when this failed, perjury was resorted to, and Democrats displaced from office to which they were fairly chosen, that the Republican party might triumph. States were recognized as reconstructed, and admitted to an equality with the others, on condition of voting for an amendment to the Constitution which made voters of the slave race, so enfeebled in intellect as to be unable to distinguish the first principle of the privilege thrust upon them, and then remanded to a territorial condition, or a military despotism, for the purpose of further humiliation, and extortion. All that power, and money, and bayonets, could do, has been done by the Republican party to keep itself in power, and yet it affects to boast of the freedom of the ballot, and the superior independence of this country over France on the matter of testing the wishes of the people in what are termed popular elections.

INPLACABLE HATRED.

Renegades are, of all others, the most unappeasable, and implacable as rattlesnakes in their hatred. BUTLER, upon whom the stamp of infamy has been indelibly fixed for some inscrutable end, with a consciousness that he is shunned by his former political associates, and despised by those with whom he now seeks to affiliate, glares, and snarls, and growls, at every thing which crosses his path; while his counterpart in all else save the villainous imprint which nature left upon him when he was ushered into the world—O. P. MORTON—reeking with inconsistencies and impurities which, long since, unfitted him for association with Democrats, sits in his Senatorial seat, leprous and physically disabled like that other pink of Radical perfection, Parson BROWNLOW, and like a rattlesnake in August, when blinded by its accumulated poison, strikes out at random against either real or imaginary foes.

Monday's debate in the Senate, upon the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, beautifully exemplified this leprous MORTON'S antipathy to all that savors of justice or conciliation. Mr. STEWART proposed a liberal amendment, which was the keynote for a Radical onslaught of hate, in which MORTON indulged to the full bent of his inclination and the exhaustion of his malignant powers.

Judge THURMAN, one of the brightest intellects of the Senate, spoke in opposition to the bill, and exposed its injustice and absurdities. There was no demand for its provisions, State after State had permitted the colored race to vote, that no black man had been interfered with, and it would now be a most evil example to pass a bill bristling with fines and imprisonments upon officers of elections and rewards to be given to informers, when there was no necessity for it. In fact, it was a bill which had been purposely made so obnoxious as to defeat itself. It was a bill to create a race of common informers, and pay them in hard cash for perjury.

MORTON brought his battery to bear against the amendment, asserting that he failed to see the propriety of permitting the old politicians of the South to share in our political rights, whom he would no sooner expect to conciliate than a nest of rattlesnakes. He denied that the national flag was now honored in every part of the country, as a Republican Senator had asserted, and contended that the Southern men whom the amendment was intended to relieve would never honor it, and for himself he would never consent that any participant in the rebellion should ever come into Congress or take part in the government. To conciliate rebels was simply a proposition to ignore things South and shut our eyes to the truth, and his outspoken policy was to deal with them as irreconcilable enemies, without the pale of sympathy, friendship or even justice.

It is a consoling thought to Democrats—and it must be to even Radicals of the moderate type—that, as the antipodes to the poet's ideal SHERIDAN, nature never made but *one* such brute, and lost the mould in making MORTON.

IT has been repeated in Republican papers that none but garbled statements have been printed of the testimony against the "Christian Soldier," HOWARD. It was this same smooth faced speculator who refused to permit the doors to be opened and reporters admitted; but enough is known to fix upon him certainly all the charges made by FERNANDO WOOD in his place in Congress. The Philadelphia *Age* says:

What has been said about his connection with the Freedman's Bureau was based upon evidence of the most indisputable character, evidence which would convict him in any court of justice in the land. The sensitiveness of the Radical papers upon this Howard matter shows that there is something concealed which they are fearful Mr. Wood will drag to light. And so he will. Enough has been published of the evidence to show that General Howard ran that negro swindle, the Freedman's Bureau, for private purposes, and no matter how thick the whitewash may be applied by the Committee, the stain thus affixed cannot be removed. The "Christian Soldier" made his own record and he must abide by it.

WHITE MEN, READ!

You, Your Wives and Your Children Have No Rights that Negroes are Bound to Respect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the *equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers whether on land or water; by innkeepers, by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusements; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of* COMMON SCHOOLS, *and other public institutions of learning*, the same being supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be disqualified for services as juror in any court, National or State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; provided, that such person possesses all other qualifications, which are by law prescribed; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any person for the reason above named shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, THAT EVERY LAW, STATUE, ORDINANCE, REGULATION OR CUSTOM, WHETHER NATIONAL OR STATE, INCONSISTENT WITH THIS ACT, OR MAKING ANY DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ANY PERSON ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR BY THE USE OF THE WORD "WHITE" IS HEREBY REPEALED AND ANNULLED.

THE CAP-STONE OF RADICAL INFAMY.

We have heard of recklessness which "sowed to the winds and reaped the whirlwind," but have scarce ever witnessed so striking an instance of its realization as that furnished us by the Radical party. Overriding Constitutional barriers, violating individual and State rights, ignoring social prejudices, and in disrespect of organic laws, they have perisisted in thrusting the negro not only into political prominence, but into social positions to which he never himself aspired, and for which he is naturally unfitted. Fearful that the franchise with which he has been summarily endowed may not be perpetual, and that the social elevation to which they would hoist him may not be secured by the simple act of enfranchisement and the abolition of *caste*, they are determined to effect by stringent legislation the humiliation of the white man by forcing him into fraternization with a race which has been universally acknowledged as his inferior, and from which he naturally shrinks when brought into social contact.

The insidious steps which the Radicals took toward the accomplishment of their perfidious scheme not only tended to mislead the masses of their own party but deceived many honest Democrats, and lulled them into fancied security. Even pending the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, prominent and far seeing Democrats in Congress, were bold in their statements that the object, the true intent and meaning of the enactment did not appear upon its face, and that the men engaged in urging its incorporation into the organic law of the land, designed it should eventually confer upon the negro, not merely civil but social equality. It was contended that the authority to do so would be drawn from the final clause of the amendment itself, which asserted that "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

What that appropriate legislation meant, has been thoroughly ventilated in Mr. SUMNER'S bill. The predictions which were made by Democratic Senators in regard to this matter have been verified even sooner than was anticipated, by the introduction of this Radical capstone, dignified by the title of "an act supplemental to the civil rights bill," a summary of which we gave in our Monday's issue. This measure, which has elicited aspirited debate in the Senate, and been thoroughly riddled by Judge THURMAN and others, is so outspoken and plain that there is no mistaking its plan or purposes. It provides that hereafter there shall be no distinction whatever on account of color; that negroes shall be admitted on terms of perfect and absolute equality to all hotels, restaurants, theatres, concert rooms, railroad and horse cars, churches, colleges, academies, common schools—in short, everywhere they choose to apply for admission, from a cathedral or university, to a dance house or a cemetery. We presume that a citizen may still maintain the sanctity of his own fireside, and not entertain colored people there unless he desires so to do; but if this privilege is conceded it is the only one, and outside of private residences, no door, high or low, can be closed against them. A violation of this code subjects the offender to trial before a United States court, and on conviction, to heavy penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment.

In the Republican platform adopted by the Convention which nominated GRANT, the second section asserted that *"the question of suffrage in all the States properly belongs to those States."* In violation of this solemn declaration, section 5 of Mr SUMNER'S bill enacts:

That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discrimination against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

The "white man's party" has not been courted as an issue by the Democrats; it has been forced upon us; and, as if driven to desperation by political reverses and defeats which speak so loudly in their condemnation, the Radical leaders are hastening the destruction which is inevitable. As we have been forced to it, we will not be sorry if Senator SUMNER'S bill passes both Houses of Congress, receives the signature of the President, becomes a law, and is enforced, so far as may be, with the full powers of the government. Through the past ten years, Radicalism, in all its phazes, has steadily converged toward this one single point—to force the white race of the United States to recognize the entire equality of the blacks in every position and relation of life, social as well as political. The steps of Radical progress have sometimes been short, but they have always pointed in the same direction, and been imbued with the same spirit; and in SUMNER'S bill they touch the finality and bring the issue squarely before the people.

Let it be borne in mind that the advocates of this doctrine do not claim that the negro is suffering any public or private wrong by the distinctions which are now made, but simply that there is a "prejudice of caste"—a certain antipathy inherent in the Caucasian bosom; which the interests of God and humanity require shall be eradicated, no matter at what cost. *The "higher law" must supplant both the dictates of nature and the mandates of the Most High!* The vast majority of white people do not like to sit side by side with Africans at table, in public conveyances, and in places of amusement and recreation; they do not care to have their children educated in the same schools, and thrown into continual contact with the children of these Africans. They prefer that the barriers between the two classes—barriers which, to a greater or less extent, have existed in all nations from time immemorial, shall be preserved intact, as a mutual good. Against these natural instincts, as much a part and parcel of ourselves as the commonest promptings of our physical organization, the extreme wing of the Radical party, of which SUMNER and BUTLER are representatives, proposes to level the terrors of the law. What we do not and cannot like—what is wholly and utterly revolting to our taste and principles, we are to be forced to submit to, or suffer for our contumacy in purse and person. Let the experiment—*never before tried in the history of the world*—be tried here, and let us settle the question AT ONCE AND FOREVER, whether legal enactments can be framed powerful enough to revolutionize human nature.

The seventy-five thousand majority in New York, as a second to the minor mutterings of disapproval of these infamous Radical measures attests the deep and intense feeling of American freemen in behalf of the "white man's party"—the old and time honored Democracy.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday.]

THE GREAT VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

As will be seen by our specials, and the Associated Press dispatches from New York, this morning, the Democratic ticket in that State was elected yesterday by more than seventy-five thousand majority. This is perhaps the most astonishing victory ever won in political warfare, considering the fact that every combination was made against the success of the Democratic party that was possible, backed even by the administration in Washington.

Here are the comparative figures: In 1868, the Democratic majority for SEYMOUR over GRANT, for President, was 10,000. In 1869, the majority of NELSON over SIGEL, Radical, for Secretary of State, was 20,241. Yesterday the average majority in the State in favor of the Democratic ticket more than trebled the majority of last a year with all the negroes in the State voting for the Radical ticket. In this view of the case, the Fifteenth amendment is about to bear its proper fruits. Pennsylvania, at the next general election, will send back to her sister State of New York not less than 20,000 Democratic majority in favor of a free, untarnished Government, such as our fathers gave us.

THE Altoona *Sun* is also in favor of a convention of the Democratic editors of this State, and says:

We think that such a meeting would result in great good to the party. For the last few years our party has been miserably commanded; we have allowed opportunities to achieve great victories to pass unimproved, and while victory was within our grasp allowed to perch on the banners of our hereditary foes. We believe that Democratic editors should meet in council and determine the line of policy best calculated to restore Democracy to its ancient power and glory.

RED RIVER AND THE FENIANS.

We learn from Fenians in this vicinity that the headquarters of the organization is not St. Paul's, and that several thousand men are on their way to the Red River country to assist RIELL, and have a crack at the Red coats. The Dominion has sent but fifteen hudred troops to subjugate the insurgents, which will not suffice if any number of Fenians find their way to that region. We don't see exactly how this is to liberate Ireland, but it is plain that five thousand Irishmen well armed, joined to the forces already in the field, will prevent subjugation of the Red River country and give the "Lion" something to growl about. Fifty thousand are ready at a moments warning to join if the government did not prevent.

A GOOD MAN has fallen—the State has lost one of its purest, wisest, and most exalted citizens, in the death of CHRISTOPHER L. WARD. He died at his home in Towanda, Bradford County, on Saturday, where he was known best and universally esteemed; and upon his own immediate neighbors and friends falls most heavily the bereavement and loss. From humble origin, he fully exemplified the capacity of man for attaining, by energy and uprightness, not only affluence, but political and social prominence. In his business relations, whilst prosperous, he was above reproach; in his social character, he had the faculty of attracting to him devoted and sincere friends; and, although as a politician of the unswerving Democratic faith, he won prominence, and could have commanded position, his native modesty shrank from official elevation, and resisted repeated solicitation from the leading statesmen, whose friendship he shared, and of whose confidence he was eminently worthy. The State, the country, and, least of all, the community in which he lived, can illy afford to lose such distinguished and worthy men.

THE N. Y. *Post* is informed that the San Domingo treaty has been altered, so that the United States are asked to pay only a million and a half in all, which is to be used to extinguish the Dominican debt, and thinks "somebody in Congress ought to ask who holds the Dominican bonds, and also what is to become of the "two or three hundred thousand dollars that will be left after all the debt is paid. And when these questions are answered, it would be well to ask two more: Why should we, being heavily burdened with taxation, give away a million and a half to the Domicans? And what about economy and retrenchment?" Which is certainly very impertinent in a "loil" newspaper.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS in convention at Memphis decline to co-operate with the northern societies in the Sunday school work. They say:

"If it were possible to secure such co-operation on terms of perfect equality, and it could be done with proper respect to our people, and with due honer to the Master, then we should say, with all our hearts, let it be done. But we seriously apprehend that any attempt at organic union for the present would be found to be not only inopportune and impolitic, but would seriously retard the work of real union by exhuming the seeds of peace before the germs shall have become fairly imbedded in the soil. The acknowledged want of homogenity between the North and South will render the work of pacification slow."

THE people have paid within the last four months fifteen hundred millions of dollars in taxes, and now the Radicals claim that with all this vast sum at their disposal they have reduced the national debt within that time two hundred and eighty-four millions (which is not true) and thus according to their own showing it has cost over three hundred millions a year for the expenses of the government.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES have of late become peculiarly pronounced. Here is a "howl" from the Texas *Union*, which says of the editor of a rival sheet:

"He has at last stepped out from his screen, and stands before the public a duplex liar and scoundrel. We know he was the abject slave of an unprincipled and villainous master, but we did not believe he was an innate villain, a malicious liar and a treacherous scoundrel, until he wrote himself down such."

AN observer in Washington, speaking about U. S. Senators says:

The most of them sit with their hands in their pockets, walk with their hands in their pockets, and talk with their hands in their pockets.

To which the Cincinnati *Times* (Rad.) responds:

We thought they spent most of their time with their hands in Uncle Sam's pockets.

A NEW political movement is reported to be organizing in Ohio. A great number of war Democrats who went into the Republican party during the war are now anxious to get back again, and are making overtures for that purpose. It is asserted that a correspondence has been entered into between leading politicians of that State with the view of effecting an alliance.

IT is announced that Gen. O. O. HOWARD will attend the Young Men's Christian association convention to be held in June, and the Chicago *Times* wants to know if he will relate how he built the Howard university at government expense?

A CIVIL RIGHTS bill, introduced in the Mississippi Legislature has for its purpose the protection of the rights of colored citizens on the railroads, at the hotels, in places of public amusement, and in the Asylum of the State.

"KLEPTOMANIA" and "Emotional Insanity!" What high sounding terms under which to cloak crime! MCFARLAND was acquitted for killing RICHARDSON upon one of the pleas, and thousands of others are adjudged guiltless of pecadilloes every day committed, upon plea or the other. And yet, how much the world lacks nicety and discrimination in its judgment. For example, a fashionable woman in Elizabeth City, N. J., wealthy, and a shining light in the church, has been arraigned—not before a criminal court as a common culprit, but before the vestry, and found guilty of "kleptomania"—in other words, wholesale stealing. Now the church, although cloaking over her crime, (or "indiscretion," as the liberal brethren and sisters would term it) was much more severely just than the Radical church which has sat for six years upon the "Kleptomania" of strabismical BEN BUTLER and others of that ilk. The stealing of spoons and every other species of metalic valuables has been adjudged by the Radical sanhedrims as a natural, isresistible weakness—a liking for the property of other men, and the appropriation of which was considered justifiable, notwithstanding the seventh commandment—"thou shalt not steal!" Verily poor BEN is sadly misused, in not being allowed to enjoy his "spoon" stealing in uninterrupted pleasure.

DON PIATT says that from all that he is able to gather, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the South "we have two parties, one made up of disappointed Conservatives, and the other of carpetbag Republicans. And while the first is full of mischief and disposed to violence, the last is after plunder and on the make. Our wise Congress reconstructs in behalf of the last named, and holds a State to be loyal when found in the hands of thieves. As the General Government is in the same condition, we have at least a show of consistency."

A female correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from Boston goes into exstacies over the BACHELDER painting of the battle of Gettysburg. We make the following extract in honor of one of the bravest men who ever lived:

It was of the grand and patriotic heroism of Fighting Aleck Hays, of Pennsylvania, afterward killed in the battle of the wilderness, who at a supreme moment in this third day's fight, when the enemy's forces had been thrown into utter confusion by the terrible fire that met their advance, and our men had leaped over the wall to charge them hand to hand, spurred his horse over the stone wall which lay between him and the enemy and dashing into their ranks, seized a rebel flag, and rode back and forth between the lines trailing the treacherous standard in the dust.

It is impossible to estimate the magnetic effect of this daring act.

IT is stated that BULLOCK, the reconstructed Governor of Georgia, is working to sell the State road, a very valuable stretch of rail extending from Atlanta to Chattanooga, built and owned by the State of Georgia, and worth several millions of dollars. Should the Georgia question terminate as BULLOCK desires—that is, by the passage of an act retaining him and the present Legislature in office for two years beyond the term for which they now hold—it will be easy to complete this sale; and in light of such a fact it will be interesting to see how the railroad members of Congress vote on the Georgia bill. It will be difficult for them to back up BULLOCK without leading to the supposition that they are in league with him to go shares in the spoil.

THE Conference Committee of the two Houses on the question of continuing the income tax during the present year, are still at loggerheads. It is not unlikely that their work will be superseded by the new Tax bill. One of the many propositions on this subject before the Ways and Means proposes to abolish the income tax entirely, and levy a tax of 5 per cent. in lieu of it on all invested capital. When the question comes before the House it is stated that BUTLER will advocate such a feature.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is getting sick of SUMNER and charges him with inconsistency "in his bill to enforce the social equality of the blacks. He was in the habit of telling us a little while ago that the ballot was the poor man's weapon—that the ballot given the negro would enable bim to take care of himself. And this teaching was true. Now Mr. SUMNER will do the negro a kindness if he will let him alone."

LAST WEEK nine thousand Europeans were landed in New York, from emigrant ships, in search of new homes. From Ireland and Germany came five thousand, in about equal proportions, while England and Sweden had the bulk of the remainder. So we draw from the best physical and intellectual sources of the Old World.

THE Washington authorities think there will be no Indian war. This, if true, is bad news to the gallant frontiersmen who are so anxious to have the red man exterminated. If true, it will extend the lease of life held by a good many Indian women and children, who in case of war, owing to SHERIDAN'S presence in the territories, would be in most imminent danger.

NEW YORK city casts more votes than the six States of Oregon, Florida, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska and Nevada. Sixteen States, with 32 United States Senators, cast 787,310 votes; New York State with 2 Senators, casts 849,750.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

SENATE.

The bill granting public lands in the State of Alabama to the Decatur and Aberdeen Railroad was passed.

Mr. RAMSAY called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota at the junction of Sioux Wood River, with the Red River of the north to the Winnepeg district of British America.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment putting the price of land at an average value of $2 50 per acre, and prescribing a method of keeping land open for settlement. He said the amendment was identical with the formula proposed by the House Committee on Public Land for all bills of this character. Rejected. Yeas, 20; nays, 27.

At one o'clock the Appropriation bill was called up in order.

Mr. STEWART, in pursuance of the request made him by a number of Senators, moved to pass over the present and all prior orders, in order to reach the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment.

Messrs. Sumner and Saulsbury arose to speak, but Mr. Williams objected to debate.

Mr. CASSERLY asked for a division. On motion, the question was taken on passing over the pending order, the Appropriation bill, which resulted, yeas, 34; nays, 23.

The franking bill was also laid aside—yeas, 32; nays, 23.

The bill for enforcing the Eifteenth Amendment then came before the Senate. Its provisions were published April 26th.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment providing that when any person who is inelligible under the third article of the Fourteenth Amendment shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or State Legislature, the United States District Attorney for the district in which said person holds office shall proceed against said person by quo warranto, and such writs of quo warranto shall take precedence over all others on the dockets of the United States Courts to which they are made returnable.

Mr. STEWART also moved several additional sections, imposing a fine and imprisonment for holding offices in violation of the Fourteenth amendment and forever disqualifying the holder from holding office under the United States. Giving to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, the Indians not taxed excepted, the same rights in every State or Territory to make and enforce contracts, and to sue give evidence and to the full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as enjoyed by white citizens. Also to be subject to like pains and penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other—no tax or charge to be imposed by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

Mr. VICKERS argued against the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill claiming control of the suffrage, which belonged to the States alone.

Mr. THURMAN said that State after State had permitted the colored race to vote; that no black man had been interfered with, and it would now be a most evil example to pass a bill bristling with fines and imprisonments upon officers of election and rewards to be given informers when no necessity for it was expressed. His own opinion was that the bill had been purposely made so obnoxious as to defeat itself. The first section was objectionable because the Fifteenth amendment could not gain additional strength by its enactment in the shape of a statute. That seemed the only object of the section.

The second section undertook to impose duties upon State officers directly in the face of a decision by the Supreme Court that it was not in the power of Congress to impose any duty upon an officer of the State.

The third section required that the offer to perform a prerequisite to entitle a party to vote, shall, if rendered nugatory by the refusal or negligence of an election officer, be deemed a performance in law of the act, although it might be proven by a hundred witnesses that the party was committing perjury, his affidavet as to offer was to be conclusive. If the election officer did not receive such vote it was provided that he should forfeit five hundred dollars to the person aggrevated, thus holding a clear inducement to unscrupulous persons to commit perjury, giving him $500 for it, and making the party in every such case a common informer. The bill prohibited any attempt to hinder, delay or obstruct a voter under a penalty of $500 to the person aggrieved, and imprisonment, with an additional fine of $500 to the United States. What was the attempt to delay, etc.? If one man reasoned with another, by approaching the polls and attempting to persuade him to vote for a particular candidate, was that obstructing? If so, the offenders would have to pay five hundred dollars to the man and five hundred to the United States, and go to prison besides. This would put every man in the power of any wary, unscrupulous man, who chose to swear falsely for pay. Had it come to this? that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment had made it necessary to offer a premium for perjury, and put every man in the community at the mercy of a villian. He also reviewed the objectionable features of the bill in detail, characterizing it as a bill to create a race of common informers, and pay them in hard cash for perjury. Referring to the calling out of the land and naval forces by order of the President, he said that in England it was a punishable offence to have troops of the realm within one mile of the polls, but under this law we were to have United States troops surrounding every polling booth, to see that the judges of the election discharged their duty. This was subordinating civil to military authority. If the Senators could pass such a bill and the people should sustain it, all he had to say was that the country was lost to all sense of freedom.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend Mr. Stewart's amendment by striking out the section to enforce the Fourteenth amendment, imposing penalties on any person ineligible thereby, who knowingly holds office. He thought the political disabilities of the Southern people would not remain for more than two years longer and that it was impolitic to create new flues for misdemeanors of this character, as the remaining provisions gave sufficient remedy for the existing evils.

After quite a lengthy debate on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Vickers, Ferry, Martin and others the Senate at 5:45, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To prevent cruelty to animals while in transport by railroads, etc; By Mr. Lawrence, relative to the qualifications of assistant marshals to take the ceusus so as not to exclude women; by Mr. Crebs, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Metropolis; by Mr. Roots, granting land for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river, along the thirty-sixth parallel; by Mr. Sawyer, to incorporate the international society of the United States for the promotion of protection to immigrants; granting the right of way to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company across the Oneida reservation in Wisconsin; by Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin—To prevent the extermination of the fur bearing animals of Alaska; by Mr. Sargeant—Imposing a tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes exclusively, and to regulate the distillation thereof;

By Mr. VAN WYCK to increase pensions to invalid soldiers widows and minor children; by Mr. Bennett to change and more effectually relieve the collection in hand on revenue taxation on distilled spirits and provide for the exportation of spirits from the United States; by Mr. Randall granting bounty to enlisted men in the ordinance corps who served through the rebellion; by Cannon to repeal the provisions of the act of April 12th, 1866, which authorizes the Secretary to fund the public debt; also for the appointment of a Select Committee to take action concerning the Indian outrages on western and south western frontiers in violation of the Kansas treaty of 1867.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report forthwith on the bill for general amnesty, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second it, 50 to 78. Mr. Randall, to obtain a vote on the proposition, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas, 84; nays, 86. On motion, Mr. Cessna's resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, in presenting a memorial for a general abolition of taxation on productions, spoke in favor of the substitution of external for internal taxes, and above all, the abolition of the income tax,

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a substitute for the Marshall and San Diego Railroad bill. It grants twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the line in the Territories, and ten sections in any State through which the road may pass. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Fifteenth Amendment bill came up at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FERRY proposed a modification of his amendment, which prevents any further political disabilities than now exist. He then replied to Mr. Morton's remarks of yesterday, denying the right of that Senator to foist his own opinion upon the South and assume to make them an embodiment of the views of the whole Union party South and the Republican party North. He denied the existence of any rebellious state of affairs at the South, and asserted that the Republican party of the North were in favor of the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. MORTON replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ferry, whose views, he said, entitled him to a seat on the Democratic side of the Chamber, and whose argument should lead him next to move the repeal of all pensions to Union soldiers, or else to pension the rebels. He also defended the Georgia officials from the charge of corruption, and argued that when admitted to participation in the government, the rebels of the South would turn upon and defy those whom they were not cajoling and flattering.

Mr. SAWYER eulogized the speech of Mr. Ferry as sound Republican doctrine, and thought the attempt to read that Senator out of the Republican party would require more than mere assertion and denunciation for its accomplishment, as it was aimed at one-half, at least, of the Republican Senators and four-fifths of the Republican voters in the United States. He would recognize no man's right to read him out of the party until he could show that the ground on which he stood was not Republican. He went on to argue that actual reconstruction could only be achieved by extending to the citizens of one State all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of any other, and that under the political disability scheme two innocent men suffered for every one guilty.

Mr. DRAKE believed the only class under disabilities in the south at the present time were those who, after holding office under the United States Government and owing allegiance to it, engaged in rebellion. Their number would not be thought to exceed four thousand.

During the discussion, it was proposed to take up the House bill on the subject, which had been received from that body, but objection was made on the ground that the Funding bill had been carefully matured by the Judiciary Committee, while the House bill was defective.

At five o'clock, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to present two petitions against Stephen J. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Ogden Hoffman, Judge *de facto* of the United States for the District of California, and praying that articles of impeachment be presented against them.

Mr. BANKS objected.

Mr. JULIAN thereupon presented them under the rule, and had them referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and granting lands thereto. Referred.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messrs. Hale, Morgan and Scofield.

Mr. MORGAN condemned the department for having, in violation of the law, paid to the officers of the navy thirty-three and a third per cent., or $370,000, in addition to their legal pay.

Mr. SCOFIELD contended that it was strictly in accordance with the law.

Mr. MORGAN continued to denounce the department, and was followed by Messrs. STEVENS and COX on the same side.

Mr. SARGENT defended the department.

At half-past four o'clock a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES, in a attack on the Navy Department for its antagonism to the law-making power, adduced facts and figures, that placed our naval system in pitiful contrast to that of Great Britain. Some amendments were offered, but no quorum voting the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the copies of any correspondence or papers in the State Department in relation to the passage of any English or Canadian steamers through Sault St. Marie. Adopted. Also, a resolution calling for information concerning the recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States minister at Berlin, relative to political questions in Germany. Adopted.

Resolutions setting apart the last Friday and Saturday of the present month for the District of Columbia business, and providing for three sessions in the evening of each week hereafter, for bills on the calendar were agreed to.

At one o'clock the Senate bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was laid aside and the House bill on the same subject taken up.

Mr. STEWART moved to substitute the Senate bill and amendments, arguing that the House bill is defective in many respects.

Messrs. POOL and CARPENTER spoke to some effect, and the Senate bill was then considered before the Senate as the pending amendment.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend the second section to provide that five hundred dollars, to be forfeited by an election officer for refusing, or knowingly omitting to give effect to the section, shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same instead of the party aggrieved.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman, who opposed Mr. Garvin's amendment as well as the bill itself, and by Mr. Sherman, who considered the bill was defective and needed the amendment of Messrs Stockton and Hamilton, of Md., until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

The evening session was consumed in a speech by Mr. Cragin, in support of the bill to execute the laws of the United States in Utah.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of Mr. Wallace against Mr. Simpson, from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring that Mr. Wallace was entitled to the seat, and that he would call it up on Tuesday next.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Eldridge in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, the question being on amendment offered by Mr. Stevens to the first paragraph, adding thirty-three per cent. to the pay of officers.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his amendment, saying he understood the Committee on Appropriations had agreed to the rates of pay, which were acceptable.

Mr. WASHBURN, representing the Committee, thereupon offered an amendment making the annual pay of naval officers as follows: Admirals, $12000; rank, Vice Admirals, at sea, $9,000; shore duty, $7,200; waiting orders, $6,000; when retired, $——; rank, Rear Admiral, at sea, $6,000; shore duty, $4,800; waiting orders, $3,600; retired, $2,400; Commodores, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,250; Captains, $4,200, $3,360, $2,520, $2,000; Commanders, $3,500, $2 800, $2,100, $1,800; Lieutenant Commanders, $3,125, $2,500, $1,000, $1,750; Lieutenants, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,300; Masters, $2,000, $1,600, $1,200, $1,000; Ensigns, $1,600, $1,280, $960 $800. Staff officers are to receive pay according to their relative ranks, as specified in the general order of the Navy Department of March 13th, 1863.

Mr. WASHBURN explained that this annual salary was to be in lieu of all pay and allowances. It diminished the pay of admiral $1,333, of vice admiral at sea $333, and on shore to $2,133, &c.

Mr. MORGAN opposed these high salaries, and Messrs. Dawes and Forbees advocated the amendment, which was agreed to—96 to 20.

Mr. HALE moved an additional proviso, that nothing in the bill shall be considered to give to any staff officer any amount of pay larger than be received by any line officer of corresponding rank. Agreed to.

The amendments offered lastnight by Mr. WASHBURN, as amended to-day, was agreed to.

The next paragraph was to pay of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, including engineer force, $500; men at an average pay of $300 per annum, $2,550,00.

Mr. SERGEANT moved to increase the number of men ten thousand. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. WASBURN, of Wisconsin, the item of $1,250,00, was inserted for contingent expenses in the Navy Department, and the details of the bill were considered and nine pages disposed of.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The amendment of Mr. SARGENT, increasing the appropriation for gun powder from $50,000 to $100,000, was rejected; as was another to increase the appropriation for labor at the navy yards from $100,000 to $200,000 in connection with the Ordince Bureau. The bill was reprted to the House and passed.

Adjourned.

LA CROSSE.

Further Particulars of the Fire—Four Lives Lost—$250,000 for Shing Benzine.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Further particulars of the La Crosse disaster, received to-day, give the number of probly lost at four: Miss Mary Ulrich, of LCrosse, the colored barber of the boat, and gentleman from Kentucky on a pleare trip are supposed to have been burn on the boat, and an elderly lady, name known, drowned. The list of names wanst, and hence the difficulty of ascertaing facts. The total loss to the railroad company foots up about $200,000; partial insured. The War Eagle was valued at 0,000; no insurance. There were numeis other private losses, which will make the total loss $250,000.

GENERAL HAPPENINGS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

THE DOMINION

ST. JOHNS, May 17.—Governor Hill was at the Prorogation House today. He expressed his regret that Newfoundland had not accepted the conditions of admission into the Dominion, and remarked the members that Her Majesty's government not only approved the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion, but was anxious for its completion.

The Grand Jury presents four indictments, at St. Louis, against Adolphe Kroeger, alleged to be implicatin the defalcation of M. E. Susisky, thirty Treasurer. Two of the indictments for grand larceny, one for forgery a one for false pretenses.

"Dinna' Ye Hear the Slogan?"

NEW YORK O. K.!

She Speaks for White Men.

RADICALISM ROUTED!

75,000 Democratic Majority!

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

FIRST DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The election was quiet. The vote was light. The Tammany tickets undoubtedly have an overwhelming majority. The colored citizens cast their votes without interference.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The indications from the interior are that the Democrats have carried the State by at least fifty thousand majority.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special from the N. Y. World.)

The State gives about fifty-five thousand Democratic majority.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW YORK—12 P. M.—From present indications the Democrats have swept this city by 70,000 majority. Thirteen of the twenty-two wards thus far reported give Church, Democrat, for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals 55,943, and Selden Republican, 11,815. The Eighth ward, in which the colored registration was the heaviest, gives the largest majority of any, viz: 7,436 in a total of 9,512 votes. All the Tammany candidates for minor offices are doubtless elected. The indications are that Brooklyn has also given 10,000 to 15,000 Democratic majority and elected the Democratic city ticket by 8,000 to 10,000. Eighty-nine cities, towns and districts, scattered through the State, give total majorities of 9,395 for Church, and 3,204 for Selden, indicating that the State outside of the city has gone heavily for the Democrats. Among the cities are the following: Elmira, 441 majority; Morrissiana, 575; Newburg, 71; Cohoes, 275; Hudson, 278; Canandagua, 152; Oswego, 199; Rome, 262; Lockport, 248; Utica, 109; Barre, 377; Rochester, 152; all for Church. Poughkeepsie gives 136 for Selden.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 18—2 o'clock A. M.—The total vote of the city is—Church, 82,101; Selden, 22,186.

Brooklyn gives about 9,000 Democratic majority on the State ticket and elects the Democratic city ticket by between 6,000 and 7,000.

Buffalo gives Church 1,194 majority and Troy 1,761. The indications are that the Democratic majority in the State will exceed 75,000. The total vote is comparatively light.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic Triumph.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post).

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *World* says the Democracy have swept the State by a majority of 53,000, which will be increased by later returns. They have elected the Chief Justice and four of the six Associate Judges; the remaining two will probably be Republicans.

The *Tribune*, while making no attempt to calculate the majority for the Democratic ticket in the State, says: Of course, the Democratic Chief Justice and four Associate Judges have been chosen by a large majority. Two of the four Republican candidates for Associates were also chosen, but which two cannot be possibly known for a week. It is the opinion that Folger and Andrews will be the men. Of course, the Tammany candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court are all chosen by large majorities; so are the fifteen Tammany Aldermen, with nearly all the Assistant Aldermen.

"PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE!"

[Of course the morality of the Radical press is shocked at the result, and the hackneyed howl of "fraud" is raised for the thousandth time. Subjoined are extracts from the *Sun* and *Tribune* too absurd to merit comment.—ED.]

The *Sun* says the election in this city was a farce and a mockery. It is safe to assert that out of every fifteen votes cast, fourteen were fraudulent. Almost every poll was entirely under the control of corrupt inspectors and organized bands of repeaters paid by the Tammany ring at the rate of from five to fifteen dollars per man. The police, seemingly acting under secret instructions from their superiors, aided and abetted the conspirators, and exhibited no inclination to check the fraudulent voting. The shysters of repeating and ballot-box stuffing was carried on a scale more extensive than ever. In one of the wards about eleven hundred negroes were registered, but when the newly enfranchised came to the ballot boxes the white repeaters had already voted upon nearly five hundred of their names. Full scope was effected for repeating by the condition of the registry; everybody who had changed his residence since the last election entered his name anew, but as a general rule none of the old entries were erased; then, of course, a very large number of really new names were now registered, including a large number of colored men. This swelled the registry to 184,417 names, and of course afforded ample opportunity for the gangs of repeaters that shamelessly perambulated the city from morning till night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LAND QUESTION.

LONDON May 17—The House of Commons has passed a clause in the Irish Land bill, which provides for an advance by the Government to tenants, of one-third of their purchase money, re-payment to be made in thirty-five years, in annuities at five per cent. interest. It is believed by the Government that this clause will establish confidence in Ireland in the desire of the Government to aid the respectable tenancy in securing homesteads.

NOT GUILTY.

The examination of the alleged Fenians, who were arrested at Birmingham, elicited no evidence criminating them in any plot against the peace of the Government.

JOHN BULL UNCONVINCED.

The controversy between Ashbury and the umpires in regard to the second race is generally thought to be unfavorable to the former. It is considered that he has no warrant for resisting the decision of the umpires and referee after starting for the race. The wind at the time of starting was blowing about a half gale. The Sappho, Dauntless and Guinevre were the only vessels which ventured outside and proved their seaworthiness. It was shown that American vessels are able to sail in the roughest weather on the channel. Mr. Douglas telegraphs that the Sappho, having been thrice directed to go around Cherbourg breakwater, did so; and says: "I claim the cup." To this Ashbury protests.

THE THIRD YACHT RACE

Between the American Sappho and the English Cambria was won by the former as already stated. The *Times* has the following details: "Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The Cambria was the winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which was a beat to the windward, and weathered the Sappho under Bonchurch cliff; between there and St. Catharine's she tacked to windward of her fourteen times successively, in working along the island in short boards from St. Catharines to the mark steamer, completing the first side of the triangle. The Sappho, from her greater length, forereached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles, and the struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 18.—The Corps Legislatiff met to-day and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the *plebiscitum*, and when the result was declared, the members of both Centres and the Right, received the announcement with shouts of *"Viva l'Empereur."* James Simon approached the Tribune and endeavored to make some remarks, but the Chamber refused to hear him. Simon then submitted his interpellation on the manner in which the election had been conducted, and took his seat. The Chamber separates, and with renewed cries of *"Viva l'Empereur"* from the majority.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" TO REAPPEAR

The last number of the *La Marseillaise*, seized to-day, announces that that paper will reappear on the 18th of July and that Rochefort will be employed in the interval of two months, on writing a history of the last Empire.

FINED AND IMPRISONED

The editor and director of the *Reveille* were condemned each to an imprisonment of three months, and payment of one thousand francs fine. The editor and director of the *Rappel* were also fined one thousand francs each and two months imprisonment. Many additional persons were convicted of participation in the late, riots, and received sentences from ten days to two months imprisonment.

AN ETHEREAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 18.—The controversy on the discovery of the anæthetic qualities of ether is becoming quite warm. A writer in the *Times* says that chloroform was administered to the Queen at the birth of Prince Alfred, in August, 1844, two years before Dr. Morton's discovery.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, May 18.—The House of Commons was engaged to-day in consideration of local bills. One for protecting the earnings of married women was read twice; another, instituting equity jurisdiction in such cases, was lost.

PAUL PRYISM.

Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers has been made chairman of the select committee of the House of Commons to investigate the property tenures of the monastic institutions of England.

A MANIFESTO.

A Democratic manifesto has been issued and signed by eminent members of the Reichsrath. It urges conciliation of the nationalities, and various liberal reforms in the laws and administration.

TE DEUMS TO BE SUNG.

PARIS, May 18.—Letters from Rome on the 16th, say that the French bishops all sent instructions to their clergy to chant a *Te Deum* for the fortunate issue of the vote on the *Plebiscitum*. The French Ambassador will have a special service of praise celebrated in the presence of the bishops.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday. A congregation would be held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris would speak against the proposed definition of Papal infallibility.

ITALIAN PEACE.

Troops have been sent to Viterbo to prevent the bands of insurgents who rebelled against the Italian Government from crossing into the papal territory with arms.

AND STILL THEY COME.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Two steamers sailed to-day with 2,300 passengers for New York.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Is your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become disheartened and disbouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happyness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JEWISH OBSERVANCES IN MAY.

Historical Foundation and Symbolical Interpretation of Some of the Jewish Religious Observances During the Present Month.

Next to the Catholic Church—which has devoted every day in the year to the pious remembrance of a saint—there is probably no religious denomination than the Hebrew which has so many festivals, some of which are observed in joy and others with outward tokens of sorrow, some being full, and some half holidays. For instance, the first day of every month—Rosh Chodesh—is a half holiday, and by the orthodox in the Jewish faith this day, as well as the preceding one, are even kept as fast days, the latter being called by some Jem Kippur Kaddan—Minor Days of Atonement. In this our year of 1870, which, according to Mosaic calculation, is rated by the Jews as the year 1830 after the creation of the world, it appears that the opening and closing days of each month do nearly correspond with the like days of the Gregorian calendar. Thus the Rosh Chodesh Iyar, the current month of the Jews, began with the evening of the 1st of May and ended with sunset on the 24th. A very interesting, but among all more or less modernized Jews already obsolete, festival falls on the 15th of May, which is next Sunday, and is called

SHENEE PESACH.

This was an after celebration of Pesach, or Easter, and although, as stated above, obsolute now in Europe, as well as in America, it is still commemorated and observed in the East among the adherents of the old Talmudical law. This festival was instituted for those who were absent from their homes on the day of Pesach and could not appear in their temple to offer up the prescribed sacrificial gifts. For such Shenee Pesach was ordained, that after their return they might do what they could not on the regular day of Easter festival. But the most important and religiously hallowed day for the Jews during the present month will be on the 19th, which is called

LAG BEOMER,

it being the thirty-third day from the first day of Pesach. By the 9th verse of the 16th chapter of Deuteronomy the Jews were commanded: "Seven weeks shalt thou number unto thee: begin to number the seven weeks from such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." In obedience to this, in all orthodox Jewish families the counting is begun from the first day of Pesach, each day being separately counted, and an appropriate blessing said. These seven weeks extend from Easter to Pentecost, the latter being the feast of the law, Moses having received it on the fiftieth day after Pesach on Mount Sinai. It is a season of sorrow, and no Jew was, in former times, permitted even to shave, and no marriages were allowed to be contracted during its continuance. But the thirty-third day (Lag Gimmel) of the season of Omer was, even now, a day of rejoicing. Akiba, a slave, who had been converted to Judaism, and, owing to his genius and learning, became one of the Talmudists, had a number of disciples, a majority of whom were carried to the grave by a pestilence which had broken out shortly after Pesach, but suddenly ceased its ravings on the thirty-third day. Hence the restraints of the season of sorrow are removed on this day, and joy and hilarity and marriages are permitted.

There is also a symbolical interpretation of the institution on this festive day. After the Jews fled from Egypt they occupied thirty-three days in cleansing themselves from the pollution of slavery and preparing to receive the law, which was promulgated seventeen days later, on the day of Shebnoth, which comes this year on the 5th day of the month of Sivan, corresponding with the same date in the following month of June. On the 31st of May is observed

ROSH CHODESH SIVAN,

or the first day of the month of Sivan, to which again the remarks are applicable, made in regard to the first days of every month and to the days preceeding them.

THE THIRD AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Hearing Before the Mayor—Nicholson, Kerr and Carrie Jones Committed to Answer the Charge of Murder.

Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, the appointed hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Nicholson, Daniel Kerr and Carrie Jones, charged with the murder of Patrick Collins, took place at the Mayor's office. Messrs. Gibson, Marshall, Wilson and Collier appeared as counsel for the defense. The following testimony was taken

"NICHOLSON KICKED HIM DOWN THE STAIRS."

Mrs. Margaret McCarroll, sworn—Am sister-in-law of deceased; live at 83 Third avenue; Collins came into the bar room on Monday evening and played awhile; he drank and seemed in a good humor; after awhile I was uneasy about his being there, and wanted him to go home; he would not go; I went to the kitchen some time afterwards, and two men came through in a hurry to go down stairs; I stopped them and told them not to go through there; one of them asked to be excused, and they hurried on; I followed them down stairs; this man (Nicholson) seemed to be quarrelsome, and was making some fuss; I went up stairs again, and Carrie Jones came out of her room after a few minutes and said, "Nicholson is very quarrelsome to-night; a man came into my room and Nicholson knocked or kicked him down stairs; you had better go and see what it is." She lit a piece of cloth, and we went out and saw the body lying there; I thought it was a colored man from the hall; this man (Nicholson) was one of the men who came through the kitchen, and this man (Kerr) I think was the other one; there is a colored man named Jack whom I think might have been about there that night

WHAT CARRIE JONES SAID.

Officer M. B. Hazen, sworn—When I was making my eleven o'clock round I was told that a man had been killed, and there was a woman I ought to arrest; I made some inquiries and went and arrested Carrie Jones; she told me the man had no business there, and got what he deserved; Mrs. McCarroll told me that Nicholson did it.

TWO MEN HURRY AWAY.

John Shaffer, sworn—Am a glassblower; I was coming down Third avenue Monday night; saw two men who told me there was a man lying drunk at the foot of the stairs; they were pulling at him when I came up; I went into the bar room and told them in there, and the man was carried in; the two men hurried away toward Market street; would not be able to identify them; one was tall and one was short.

Officer John Hood, sworn—Was on Third avenue on the night of this affair; heard a noise like the fall of something heavy at this house; went across to see if there was any disturbance; could learn of none; think this was about fifteen or twenty minutes before twelve o'clock.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED.

The prosecution called no other witnesses. Mr. Marshall said the defense had plenty of testimony, but did not propose to produce it now. He would not ask the Mayor to discharge the prisoners, and of course they would be committed for trial.

The Mayor then made out commitments for the three prisoners, and they were removed to the county jail.

BABYLON IN POLITICS.

A Mysterious Meeting of the Republican County Committee—A Lively Old Difference of Opinions—B. W. Morgan Proposes to take Time by the Forelock—Let the Colored Citizen Wait.

THE MEETING.

About half-past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, the members of the Radical County Executive Committee, flanked and supported by about twenty leading politicians, gathered themselves together in the room of the District Court. The first thing that they did was to weed out

THE REPORTERS.

Having done this, they proceeded to business. Winfield Scott Purviance called the meeting to order, and stated the object—viz: to take some definite grounds as to our colored citizens and the next ensuing election.

There was considerable cross-firing for about half an hour, and some old sores touched up, that have been festering since last October, after which

THE STAR CHAMBER

Proceeded to business. Our good looking friend, Mr. B. W. Morgan thought the rights of the colored man ought to be recognized. He thought in making up the next County Committee there ought to be at least two colored men placed on it.

Hon. Russell Errett at once arose and made the remark that

"THINGS SHOULDN'T BE RUSHED,"

That the colored man had been given the ballot, and that ought to content him for a year or two at least. He didn't understand why Mr. Morgan was so anxious to have two or more colored men placed on the committee.

Voice—He's a candidate for Mayor, and that's what's the matter with him.

Mr. Morgan (indignantly)—That will do well enough to talk about, but there is no argument in it. We ought to do justice in this matter. I am in favor of putting George Ware, John Peck, of this city, and John Woodson, of Birmingham, on the committee.

A SENSATION.

Mr. Errett again "ariz" and declared his hostility to any such an arrangement.

Two or three feeble voices, in a remote corner of the room, were supposed to favor Mr. Morgan's proposition.

The President, Mr. Purviance, in that loud and thunderous tone peculiar to him, remarked:

Gentle-men, I will te-el you that I am opposed to this business. There is Je-ohn Woodson who is more than half a Democrat already, what will he be in a year, when he is let into the secrets of the Republican party. Don't put him on for gracious' sake.

Mr. Errett—I coincide with the gentleman.

Lucas, McBrier, Jeremy and others were opposed to this "Morgan raid" upon the County Committee. At last it was decided almost unanimously that

NO COLORED MAN

Should have a place on the Committee, and the question as to whether any should be put on the county ticket next fall, was only one that would be raised by an incendiary, going about scattering firebrands and circulating death.

So the Fifteenth Amendment was not accepted by the Radical Committee and its backers and advisers. The meeting was entirely advisory in its nature.

It was determined to hold two conventions on the 30th day of August—one to nominate county officers, the other for Congressional and Legislative candidates. The primary meetings are to be held on the 27th of August.

It was decided, as a sort of compromise, to admit colored delegates to the Convention, from the wards that have the largest number of colored voters. The fight on this point, however, was a hot one, and the proposition carried by a bare majority of two votes upon a division of the house.

ON Saturday morning Rev. Dr. L. Mayer, the newly elected Rabbi of the Congregation Rodef Sholem, delivered his salutatory sermon in the Synagogue, on Eighth street, before a large audience. The sermon was an exceedingly able effort.

The Three Dyspeptics.

Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co., Nov. 2, 1869: "Three friends met one day in the latter part of last September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the "national disease"—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz: that nothing agreed with us. We discussed medicines. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wonder if your Plantation Bitters would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh, each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you choose, and refer all sceptics for particulars to Yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW

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From pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

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A neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

my16:mwsw

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

When a Pleasant,

Simple Vegetable confection (The German Cathartic Lozenges) possess the cleansing and relieving power of pills or castor oil, we fail to see why persons will continue to torture themselves and children with these disagreeable doses. These lozenges may be obtained of any druggist, and we can truly say they are the finest article for a physic in the country.

The genuine French Glove Cleaner is recommended for economy and neatness. One bottle will clean a dozen pairs of kid gloves, and cost 25c. All druggists and fancy goods dealers sell it. Harris & Ewing, Pittsburgh, are Wholesale Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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It makes the hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin.

It is recommended and used by the highest medical authority.

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PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and, restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

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WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If it is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulce ations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions of visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Droosy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints. Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, many of these affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

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Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

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To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, R. E. SALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuilding—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and need help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCK & LEFSTROM,

49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,

dec8tf Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheertully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish in large supply, if packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following: Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickeled Salmon, Holland and Sloater Herrings and Sardines.

Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks &c., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HEAZELTON.

Nos. 29 and 30 southwest corner of Diamond Square. feb19:3mw

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p. m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.

DR. D. PETERSON,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3.

feb19:w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,

ap30:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the the eleventh section, providing for a Board to retire army officers, reported inefficient by Department Commanders and Chiefs of Staff. He was opposed to the compulsory retirement of wounded officers and those disabled by sickness. He preferred to provide for this class so long as they lived, rather than they should believe an ungrateful country had turned them out upon the cold charities of the world.

Mr. WILSON regarded it as the intention of this proposition to examine only such officers as were reported unfit for duty. It was more practicable than that of the House bill for a general examination of all the officers of the army covering some three years of time.

Mr. THURMAN and HAMLIN concurred in the belief that in the retiring process discrimination ought to be made between those who ought to be absolutely dismissed from the service because of their remissness, and those who had been disqualified for duty by wounds or disease contracted in the service.

After discussion, Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to provide that officers to be reported to the Board shall be only those unfit for duty from any cause other than injuries incurred in the line of duty.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to include those disabled by disease.

The amendment was agreed to, and also the amendment by Mr. Howard to insure to every officer reported for retirement, a hearing before the Board.

Mr. FERRY'S motion in the last discussion, ensued upon the amendments by Mr. Sherman, to allow retired army officers to hold civil office, and by Mr. Carpenter, repealing the act of January 2d, 1870, relating to retired army officers, and providing upon their own application for assignment to duty, except in service with troops and as professors in colleges, no compensation to be allowed during such service except the actual expenses and mileage.

Mr. CARPENTER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN ridiculed the idea that the people of the United States were afraid that danger in front would be forgotten.

A lengthy discussion followed.

HOUSE.

Mr. ALLISON withdrew a point of order made yesterday, that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole, on the understanding that amendments and discussion would be allowed.

Mr. WELLS advocated and Mr. Finkelburg opposed the bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over to Tuesday next.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred.

Mr. BOWEN introduced a bill to equalize bounties. Refetred.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the pre-emption laws to Colorado. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to go into a Committe of the whole the tariff bill.

Mr. WOOD before the question was put asked Mr. Schenck whether in view of the facts that the bill had three months and a half before the House and that only twenty-one pages out of fifty had been disposed of and that it was now late in the season and that there were many appropriation bills yet unacted upon. That there were many questions of great importance yet undetermined and that even if the bill should pass the House it could not possibly pass the Senate. He would not let a bill of undue military influence in their affairs by the election of retired army officers. He thought that in case of Generals Sickles, Fessenden and other who each lost a leg in the service, no prohibition in the law should be continued which would prevent them from holding office. He knew of an officer that had almost lost his life, who was now breathing through one lung, and who would be honored by the people of Ohio with any office he would accept. Would he be denied the right to hold office merely because he was wounded in the service of his country.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that laws must be made of a general character, though hardships might be done in individual cases. If retired officers were allowed to hold civil office the law would be evaded, and persons would be placed on the retired list as to the civil service. He did not believe in administering civil offices by military authority.

Mr. THAYER thought that if the idea was to do justice to all, that all the rank and file who met should be recommitted or laid aside, so that the House could go to practical legislation.

Mr, SCHENCK replied if the bill were fairly considered and no amendments offered except such as are subssantial in their character and offered in good faith with a view to raise or lower duties. He believed they could get through with the bill in the next three or four days easily. He insisted on his motion to go into into Committee, which was done.

Various amendments were offered to the nickel paragraph and rejected, less than a quorum voting in each case.

On the motion to close the debate on the paragraph relating to German silver, no quorum voted.

Roll call showed present one hundred and fifty-four members, and on re-count the motion was agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to the same paragraph, to insert the words "aluminum and its alloy. There was again no quorum voting, and the roll call being repeated, one hundred and fifty members answered, and the amendment was agreed to. The paragraph taxing type two cents per pound was struck out. The paragraph taxing live animals twenty per cent was amended by raising the duty to thirty per cent., adding the proviso that emigrant teams not exceeding one wagon and two animals for each family be admitted free. Several amendments were offered to the paragraph taxing oat meal one cent per pound, and flour of wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat one-half cent per pound, and the paragraph gave rise to considerable disoussion. Without disposing of the question the committee rose.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented resolutions from the Illinois Constitutional Convention for the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley. Read and tabled.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights Act giving equal rights to all citizens on railroads, steamboats and public conveyances, in theatres, hotels, public schools, etc., and provides penalties for infraction. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A bill was passed appropriating $225,000 for the construction of a breakwater at Lewis, Delaware.

Bills were reported to suppress drinking houses in the District of Columbia and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; making an appropriation for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia; the Legislative Appropriation bill was proceeded with; the amendment to allow the refining of bullion by private parties was rejected; several hours were consumed in the discussion upon fixing the pay of certain officers of the Senate.

HOUSE.

A bill for pensions to the children of commander Williams, of the Oneida, having been reported adversely last night and tabled, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, entered a motion for reconsideration.

Mr. KNOTT made a report from the Conference Committee on the Arkansas Hot springs reservation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation relative to allusions of his some time since to the editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, which he had repeated the lie that he was owner of large iron works and one of the owners of the Bessemer process. He had received a letter from the editor to Colonel Grosvenor, stating that the article was written by that gentleman and left in his charge and that he had already contradicted the story.

Mr. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Oneida, allowing twelve months pay from the date of the loss. Passed.

A bill for the restoration of Capt. Dominick Lynch to the active list of the navy was passed. Also a bill for the reappointment of Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop, who had been dismissed, was passed.

Several minor bills from the Naval Committee were passed.

The bill appropriating $170,000 now in hands of the Secretary of State, belonging to the Japanese indemity fund, as prize money to the officers and crew of the Kearsage, for the destruction of the Alabama, was opposed by Messrs. Maynard and Farnsworth, and withdrawn to be remodelled.

The bill to pay $50,000 to Charles H. Whitney, contractor of the iron-clad Keokuk, was referred to the Committe of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill apropiating $326,000 in gold coin to be paid to the British Government, under the award of the Commissioners to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies; the award fixing the payment of $65,000 in two annual installments, the first of which comes on the 10th of September.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the bill because the award was outrageously large, and because he was opposed to the payment of any British claims until provision was made for the liquidation of our claims against Great Britain.

Mr. DAWES did not uphold any such standard of morality. He did not hold he was absolved from his obligations because somebody else don't perform theirs. Such a rule would be a disgrace to any civilized nation.

The bill passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee. The paragraph under consideration was amended so as to read as follows: On flour or meal of oats, wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat, one cent per pound additional. The paragraphs inserted on middlings, ship stuffs, shorts, and flour and meal of grain of any kind, ground or mixed, for feed, twenty per cent. ad valorem; on wheat, thirty cents, rye, twenty cents; barley, twenty-five cents; corn, fifteen cents; oats, fifteen cents per bushel.

Mr. JUDD moved to strike out the paragraph taxing malt thirty per cent. ad valorem. Rejected by a vote of 54 to 70.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to reduce the duty to twenty-five per cent. Rejected.

A motion to strike out the paragraph taxing apples, garden fruit &c., ten per cent was rejected.

WASHINGTON

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The Valley of the Mississippi will feel encouraged in view of the valiant efforts of certain Senators yesterday to set the Capital rolling. Not less than three committed themselves to the moving policy.

"DER DEUTSCHEN SHENERAL."

Mr. Schurz said since the subject had come up he might as well give his opinion. The Senator comes from an agitating district, and he said what his constituents would expect him to say, and said it well.

HOWARD TALKS.

Senator Howard is from Iowa. He published a little paper at Keokuk some twenty years, and he naturally thinks the Capital ought to be put on trucks and trundled off to Keokuk. So absorbed is he in Keokuk that he could not recall any of the old memories that cluster around Washington, and he innocently asked what they were; which so shocked Morrill that he blurted out, "God help the man that don't know what memories cling around Washington!"

"RICHARD IS HIMSELF AGAIN!"

Dick Yates was for moving the Capitol "from turret to foundation stone"—which was a sensible remark, because if he took the foundation stone, he might as well have the turret—and it wouldn't cost a cent. Chicago would do it all for nothing—pay something towards extinguishing the public debt for the privilege—and we might throw in Bowen's rascally municipal government and the city debt. Richard's utterance was not distinct, but it was easy enough to comprehend what he wanted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 15.

NEW CABLE PROJECT.

There is projects for a China cable which will run via the Sandwich Islands, Midway islands and Yokohama to Shanghai. Its length including an allowance of twenty per cent. for slack; is 9,121 miles.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Quarter Master General Meigs has ordered the suspension of all work on the national cemeteries on May 30th, except what is necessary to assist the preparations for decorating the grounds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

"A GENEAL ORDER."

PARIS, May 12.—Marshal Canrobert has issued an order of the day to the army which contains a letter from the Emperor to the Marshals. The Emperor says, "such absurd and exaggerated rumors have been reported concerning the vote of the army in Paris that I am inclined to beg of you to say to the generous officers and soldiers that my confidence in the army has never been shaken." The letter concluded with thanks to the troops for firmness and *sang froid* during the late troubles in the Capital.

This afternoon the Emperor and Empress, in an open carriage, visited the quarters of the city which have been the scenes of disturbances for the last few days. Symptoms of agitation are still apparent in the Faubourg du Temple.

Detachments of troops are marching to Belleville, and the crowd in front of the Caserne of Prince Eugene was dispersed to-day by the police.

Pere Hyacinthe is at Munich with Dr. Dollinger.

EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, May 12.—The English Engineers attach great significance to the speed of the steamship Nemesis, because experiments have been made in the arrangement of her machinery for securing the utmost economy of coal.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

to-day received the royal assent to the Naturalization bill and adjourned.

THE THIRD ITERATION OF PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 12.—6 P. M.—The total vote on *Plebiscitum*: Yes, 7,336,434; No, 1,560,709. Algeria civilians—Yes, 10,791; No, 13,481. Army—Yes, 36,155; No, 6,029.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 13.—The mail steamer from Rio Janiero and South American ports has arrived. A formidable rebellion had broken out in the Province of Entre Rios, and the Argentine Government were hurrying forward troops to the scene of disturbance. There had been some fighting but without decisive results. Gen. Moquiza, a native of Entre Rios and ex-Dictator of the Argentine Republic, was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin. The Brazillian volunteers who took part in the war in Paraguay, are returning to Rio, where they are received with great rejoicing.

The Diplomatic Conference at Asccuncion for the settlement of the affairs of Paraguay, had terminated, and the Argentine and Brazilian ministers were on their way to Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, May 14.—The second three races between the yachts Sappho and Cambria was won yesterday by the former, owing to the virtual backing out of the Cambria. The following is taken from an English account of the affair:

The Cambria, with her new bowsprit lengthened two and a half feet to accomodate a larger working jib, proceeded outside Nob light shortly after four o'clock Saturday morning in tow of the Vectis. The Sapho had already arrived there, towed by the Jem. The wind was blowing off the shore, W. S. W., with considerable sea, though less than anticipated. The Cambria desired a triangular course, but they refused to grant it. The Cambria then accpted a proposal to sail sixty miles to windward, the course to be around Cherbourg breakwater by the western entrance. Ashbury won the toss and took the weather station, and everything was ready for the start. The warning gun was fired at 7:20 A. M. Presently the Cambria signalled, "This is not a 'read-boat-to-windward.'" An answer was returned, "this is the best the umpire can do, being only half a point off the wind." The Cambria then flung out the signal, "dead beat or no race." She was ordered to take her station, but refused. At 7:45 Dunnos bearing was westnorthwest, eight miles off. While the Cambria was lying dead the American yacht swept by under full headway. The starting gun was fired, but Ashbury's yacht remained motionless. The Sappho stood to windward with a steamer following and signaling the course, as before. Loud cheers were given on board the American yacht as she bore away to claim the prize, accompanied by the Dauntless. The Cambria at last commenced to move, and followed a short distance. Then tacking she returned to Cowes. The Dauntless soon after arrived at Cowes. There was a splendid breeze. The Sappho behaved superbly, shipping little water. A protest against giving the prize to the Sappho is expected.

ST. LOUIS

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The evidence before the Coroner's Jury to-day very plainly showed that the extra freight train which collided with the passenger train at Eureka on Thursday morning was running outside of instructions and had used to from ten to fifteen minutes more of the express train's time than special orders had allotted to it. The conductor and engineer of the extra train swore that they ran precisely according to orders and if there was a mistake it arose from the difference in watches.

The weight of evidence is strongly against them, however, and the Coroner ordered tha arrest of Wn. Odor, the conductor, and he was place in the calaboose. The fact that Odor and his engineer, Tracy, left the spot instantly after the collision because, as they assert, they feared personal violence, while the conductor and other employees of the passenger train remained and worked nobly for the release and relief of the sufferers is generally regarded as a consciousness of having done wrong, and strengthens the belief that they alone were to blame for the collision. The reported death of A. E. Fleming, chief engineer of the Tibo & Neosho Railroad, is undoubtedly a mistake. He was on the train, but left it at Sedalia. The wounded generally are doing well, and and are receiving care from some of the best surgeons and physicians in the city. The Railroad Company are doing everything that is possible for their comfort, and will recompense them for the losses so far as money can do so, without a suit or any expense. The remains of the dead have been placed in metalic cases and will be deposited in the cemetery vault, subject to the order of their friends. The pecuniary loss by the accident to the rolling stock is about thirty thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!

SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED!

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

FIRST DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—4 P. M.—At six o'clock this morning the night express on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left Atchison, Kansas, yesterday evening, collided near Eureka, twenty-eight miles from here, with an extra freight, going west, by which sixteen persons were killed outright and twenty wounded, of which two will die. No names are known at present. The wounded are being brought here, and further particulars will be obtained when they arrive. The dead will be brought here as soon as the Coroner reaches the scene of disaster and holds an inquest.

SPECIAL TRAIN SENT OUT.

A special train left here early this morning with physicians and all necessary appliances for the relief of the wounded.

FUNEREAL TRAIN.

For the care of the dead another train will leave at noon with the Coroner, reporters and another relief party.

THE WRECK.

Both of the locomotives were completely wrecked and their trains badly smashed. The collision occurred through the misapprehension of orders given to conductors. Hudson E. Bridge, President, and Thomas McKessack are on the spot doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers and clear the track.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—5:30 P. M.—The train with the wounded has not arrived yet, but Charles M. Chiscock, the Superintendent, has telegraphed the names of the killed and wounded. The names of the other dead will probably not be obtained until the Coroners hold an inquest.

THE KILLED.

O. O. Pixley, a conductor on the western division of the road, a passenger on the train; Frank Holt and daughter, of Mercer county, Ohio; J. S. S. Sturdevant, Pekin, Illonois, George Washington, a colored train boy, of St. Louis, and A. H. Stickney, of Paticka, Ind.

WOUNDED.

H. M. Hoff, Sioux City; A. Marcus, Kansas; Milan Holt, Thomas Perritt, Mud Lake, Chatham county, N. C., Fred. Maester, Vine Grove, Indiana; T. S. Briggs, New York; Wilson Little, Hillsdale, Michigan; Henry Weyland, St. Louis; James Masse, Kansas City. Theo. Henderman, St. Louis; Peter Williamson, East Richmond, Ohio. J. D. Hicks, brakeman; J. P. Jackson, engineer; G. J. Dubois, conductor; all of the express train; Jacob Rice, Hickory county, Mo.; Joseph Berry, baggage master, both legs broken and arm smashed.

Most of the killed are persons returning from Kansas, destined to points in Illinois and Ohio. Although many of the wounded are seriously hurt it is believed all will recover. They are well cared for. The people and physicians in the neighborhood were on the ground promptly and have labored incessantly. All that could be done has been freely done by everybody to make the wounded comfortoble. Augustus A. Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Teboo & Neshoe Railroad reported reported killed, but this needs confirmation.

THE SUFFERERS.

The train containing the wounded arrived about three o'clock and the sufferers were taken immediately to the hospital. A great crowd was at the depot, and as the wounded men were born on mattrasses to the proper conveyances much sorrow was manifested.

Following are additional names of the wounded. Thomas L. Manning, Evansville, Indiana; J. D. Carpenter, Cairo, Illinois; Leonard Lee, Stephenson county, Indiana; J. R. Ewing, Burnside, Illinois; Martin A. Norcross, Highland county, Illinois; Henry Erst, Bremen, Illinois; J. C. Courier, St. Louis; Cornelius Short, Chicago; Jacob Short, St. Paul; W. J. Ryan and Rev. James Connell, Lafayette, Indiana.

THE LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, May 13, 2:30 A. M.—The following are additional names of the wounded, with some corrections: Martin A. Mowres, Highland Park, Lake county, Illinois, previously reported Nercross; W. H. Ray, same place, previously reported killed; Adam Marcus, Jersey county, Illinois, previously reported from Kansas, right leg dislocated and badly bruised; Henry Neiboff, Sioux City, previously reported, Maboff had ribs broken and was otherwise injured; Henry Olmke, Randolph county, Illinois; Peter Murray, Carondolet, Missouri; H. C. Stark, Hyde Park, Massachusetts, arm broken; Perry Kinkleman, St. Louis, foot crushed; since amputated; Wilson Style, Reading, Michigan, previously reported, scalp badly cut, and bruised in various places of the body. The whole number of killed is now reported at nineteen; the wounded about thirty, of whom fifteen are seriously and eight dangerously.

The report that the engineer of the freight train had not been seen since the accident is unfounded. J. P. Jackson, the engineer of the passenger train, states that his train was over a half hour late at Eureka. He met the regular freight at that place, flagging the extra. He was told that he had twenty minutes of the express train's time, when Conductor Dubois, who was on the engine, said "all right, go ahead." The train left Eureka slowly and had proceeded only about a mile when he saw the extra freight dashing round a bluff under full headway. When only from four to five hundred yards off, Jackson whistled down brakes.

THE VERY LATEST.

The train bearing the dead bodies had not reached the city at 12:30, and no more names have yet been ascertained. The name of A. H. Stickney, Pataka, Md., should be Andrew Stucky, Patoka, Ind.

The blame of the collision seems to attach to William Odor, conductor of the extra freight train, who should have waited at the Grand Switch until the express passed, but misapprehending his orders, or thinking he could reach Eureka before the passenger train, went on.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Coroner's Jury have been taking evidence in the collision case most of the day, but nothing new has been elicited. The body of Andrew W. Stratton, of New Brighton, Pa., was claimed this morning, and was sent home for interment. All the bodies not before claimed will be buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery to-morrow. Frank Hall, who, with his little daughter, was killed, was en route from some point in Kansas to Westfield, Ohio, to see his sick wife, in response to telegraphic summons. His little boy Myron, who was also on the train, and somewhat hurt, is now at the residence of M. D. Lewis, near Glencoe, Missouri, where he will remain until sent for.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Tribune's* cable special from Paris in addition to what has already been telegraphed, says: The result of the plebiscitum disappointed all the parties. The Republicans and others of the opposition are surprised by the number of affirmative votes, for they expected not more than five or six million; but though saddened, they are not discouraged. They have heroically fought for eighteen years against imperial despotism, and their warfare will never cease until they are successful. The large affirmative vote in Paris was also unexpected, but on the other hand the great number who voted "No" in the army equally surprises and alarms the Emperor. The only man entirely content with the result is Ollivier, whose vanity persuades him. The majority is a ratification of his administration, but the true meaning of the vote is far different. The Emperer's proclamation demands "yes" as a new proof of France's confidence in himself and means of facilitating a transmission of the Crown to his son. The great affirmative majority, so far as it was not fraudulent, did undoubtedly mean that and nothing else. It was a vote for an Empire, pure and simple, liberal or despotic, as the Emperor chooses of course. A large faction voted yes under the lead of moderate liberals, who tried to believe the *plebiscitum* meant only the approval of the recent reforms. Another large faction voted yes under fear of plots and revolution. At least two millions out of seven must be credited to the army or civilian officials; to persons connected directly or indirectly with the vast machinery of the administration or otherwise dependent on the government. The rest say four millions was made up partly by fraud and coercion, partly by votes of the bourgios and peasantry; Napoleonists, no doubt by choice, but always for the powers that be in any case. The peasantry in the small towns and villages must vote as they are ordered by the Mayors and other public functionaries. Of actual force and coercion on the day of the vote, there was less than in 1852, but the system remains unchanged. The government, during the whole plebiscitary period, has systematically applied every means of silencing opposition and driving affirmative votes to the polls.

The opposition press all over France has been prosecuted and seized. The journals not seized were refused transmission through the postoffice. Subscriptions to the funds of the opposition committee was treated as a crime; printers were arrested for printing negative ballots; agents were arrested for distributing them; the opposition committee rooms were invaded by the police and searched, and the papers found there seized. Since the publication of the official report no journal has been allawed to publish evidence in disproof of it.

The *Rappel* was seized for printing a letter from Francis Hugo for proving Beavry to be a police spy. The *Marseillaise* was seized for publishing as *feuille* the report of Procurer General Grande Perret, the Rev. Perret. The *Reveil* was seized for doubting the existence of any plot. The *Seicle* and *Lavenet* were seized for the same offense. From Thursday to Saturday these papers were seized every day. The provincial newspapers have suffered the same fate.

GEN. MCCLELLAN BANQUETTED.

Gen. McClellan was banquetted at his hotel in Hoboken this evening by several officers of the Army of the Potomac. Speeches were made by officers of the Army of the Potomac, Judge Curtis and others.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At a meeting of the American Equal Rights Association yesterday Mr. Blackwell proposed its dissolution on the ground that the political distinctions of race are abolished, and said that arrangements had been made for the formation of a Woman's Suffrage Association for the advocacy of the rights of women as a separate question.

Mr. Pillsbury offered a resolution as a substitute, which instead of terminating its existence transfers the books, records, &c., of the society to the Union Women's Suffrage Society. After an excited discussion a vote was reached, and all present, except Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, voted for Pillsbury's substitute, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Theodore Tilton is President.

NUMBER REGISTERED.

There were registered yesterday 112,292 white, and 1,215 colored voters. The aggregate registry is 184,419, including 2,879 colored.

The prospectus of the new ocean cable between Wales and the coast of Rio Janerio, to be laid next year, will soon be published.

AN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

At which thirteen Sunday schools and two thousand scholars were present, was held in Brooklyn yesterday, under the auspices of the American Church Missionary Society.

It is reported that A. T. Stewart will erect no building on Hempstead place till railroad communication is secured.

THEY EGGED HIM.

Hon. Andrew J. Rogers who spoke at a political meeting last night, was suppressed by showers of eggs and stones.

Terrific Fires in New York Forests

The late forest conflagration in Sullivan, Orange, Delaware, Duchess and Madison counties, New York, which are still raging in some localities, exceed anything of the kind ever before known in that part, if not in the entire country. They have ravaged thousands of acres of valuable woodland, destroying millions of trees and cords of cut wood, logs, ship joints, gathered bark, etc. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000, on which, of course, there is no insurance.

For the most part the fires have been confined to the mountains, but have covered in their march an extent of territory one hundred miles in length. The Sullivan county forests have been burnt for a distance of twenty miles. The Delaware county woodlands have been devastated some fifteen miles. In both of these localities the fires are still raging. In Orange county the flaming tempest has spent its strength, and the mountain regions and hillsides are a smouldering waste of land.

The whole country thereabout presents a scene of utter desolation. During the height of the conflagration, the country for a long stretch of miles was overhung with dense clouds of smoke. At some points cinders and chaff floated about in the air currents and were scattered in showers over the villages and farms, in several instances kindling into flames upon barns, fields and dwellings.

The rivers and brooks were blood red from the reflected [illegible] in some places the water was steaming hot. Thousands of fishes, snakes, birds and squirrels perished and floated upon the surface. The crags and rocky walls of the mountain sides were baked by the intense heat, and many of the boulders are cracked and crumbled. Here and there the bones of wild animals (and some cattle) tell the story of the holocaust tragedy. The deep gorges and ravines seemed like miniature gates of the bottomless pit—gaping out fierce flames, smoke and heat. Where the trees were dry and piles of wood and bark had been stored there arose vast volumes of white and red flame towering toward the sky. Such was the terrifying influence of the sight that the dumb beasts, the horses and cattle in the vicinity, fled in alarm, and the night echoes were resonant with their bleatings, neighs and lowings.

Along the Erie railway track the rails at one place were twisted out of shape and the ties were burned. The heat was so intense that the laborers could not repair the damage for hours. The trains, however, suffered no long detention. The Cincinnati express train, eastward bound from Summit, rushed through a sea of flame and smoke for nearly a mile. (The road had previously been tested by an extra engine.) Although the train had been wet and prepared for the passage, the glowing heat blistered the paint, and the windows were stained with smoke. The engineer and fireman were slightly singed.

By far the most awful spectacle and calamity yet reported occurred on Sunday night near Deposit station. As darkness gathered over the dying day the fire had reached the base of the West mountains, and before nine o'clock had completely circled one of the prominent peaks as with a girdle of fire. The flames roared and crackled with horrible sound as they swept up the hillside. The glare brilliantly illuminated the whole adjacent region. A party of sportsmen returning through a gorge on the opposite side heard shouts and cries of distress, apparently proceeding from the flaming forest. Looking up through the flame and smoke, they thought they discovered the forms of a man and woman upon a rocky height, swaying their arms to and fro. The cries continued, and one of the party is sure that he afterwards caught a glimpse of a child in the woman's arms. Soon after the flame shut out all view, and the cries ceased. The horrified witnesses, driven away by the heat to a greater distance, lingered as near as possible, but neither saw or heard any more. It is believed that the persons thus seen were a man, wife and child named Hough, who lived in a shanty in a remote place on the barrens, and in escaping across the ridge were hemmed in upon the rocks where seen, and so perished in the conflagration. Search is to be made for their remains.

A number of instances of narrow escapes and more or less serious injuries are reported. A large number of poor people have thus been bereft of home, goods and the means of a livelihood, and, what is worse for them, no opportunity for indemnification seems probable, as the country itself is not, in their vicinity, very productive.

Two Little Girls Lose Their Lives in a Burning House,

[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 10.]

A most disastrous and melancholy event, deeply tragic in its nature occurred Friday night last, in Tippah County, Mississippi, seven or eight miles south of Lagrange, Tennessee, by which the worldly happiness of a worthy family is blighted forever. Mr. O. H. Sykes, a very respectable and intelligent citizen, on the night in question retired, as was his wont, to rest, about nine o'clock. Two of his daughters, aged respectively eight and fourteen years, occupied a room adjoining the kitchen, by themselves. Toward midnight, when the whole neighborhood was still and the quiet stars looked down on a peaceful rural scene, the fearful cry of fire was raised. The two story double log cabin of Mr. Sykes was wrapped in flames and there were none nigh to save or even to succor. That part of the dwelling which the little girls occupied seems to have been caught by the fire first, and when the elder part of the family woke up the room could not be approached without passing through hot flames and burning embers. Mr. Sykes, however, managed to reach it, only to find one of his dear children burnt to a cinder, and the other fearfully burned and unconscious. She was quickly taken out, at the risk of his life, for he was severely burned in the attempt. She also expired the following morning. The house and all its contents, save one feather bed, was totally destroyed.

Curious Case of Klopemania

Fashionable circles in Elizabeth, New Jersey, are seriously agitated just now over an extraordinary case of klopemania. According to reliable authority the wife of a highly respected and wealthy resident of Broad street was recently tried on eight different charges of theft before a court and jury composed of the pastor and elders of the church of which she was a member, and was found guilty of four of them. She would go into a dry goods store, for instance, attract the attention of the clerk or merchant in some other direction, while she would slip a piece of silk or straw goods under her water-proof, and walk off. The losing merchants do not mince words about the matter, but openly declare her to be a thief. The less interested ones, and consequently the most charitable, declare it to be a genuine case of klopemania.

(Concluded from First Page.)

was now before the Presbytery for its decision. Quite an animated discussion ensued, whether, in deliberating upon the verdict, the Presbytery should sit with closed doors. Dr. Pressly thought the session should be open, but the counsel for the prosecution, as well as those for the defense, argued in favor of private deliberations, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

The Moderator then requested all persons not members of the court to retire, and in a few moments reporters and spectators had all departed, leaving the members of the court alone in consultation upon the verdict. At two o'clock no decision had been reached.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."

After the doors were closed the reporters hung around the church and passed the time in discussing the probable verdict in that learned style peculiar to the tribe Bohemians. For a wonder they all agreed as to what the verdict would be, and what is a still greater wonder, their hopes—no, not their hopes—but their predictions were fully realized.

FINALE.

At a quarter past four the doors of the church were thrown open, and reporters and outsiders admitted. Quite a crowd had assembled in front of the church by this time, which immediately filed in and filled the pews nearest the Moderator's chair.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT

was then made public, and is in the words following:

Resolved, 1. That both from the full admission of the defendant, Rev. J. R. Clark, and all the evidence, the charge has been sustained.

Resolved, 2. That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the reasons assigned by Dr. Clark are not satisfactory.

Resolved, 3. That Dr. Clark be brought before the bar of this court and be most solemnly rebuked for his sin in this matter.

THE SCENE

That followed was of unusual interest, and one of which we would hardly attempt a description.

THE SOLEMN REBUKE.

Rev. A. G. Wallace, upon the appearance of the defendant at the bar, arose and administered the rebuke. He called the attention of the Rev. Dr. to the great sin and scandal, and reproach and shame, that he had not only brought upon himself, but upon the Church, and the name and cause of Christ, and most sincerely hoped that in the future he would so conduct himself that a similar case might not arise to be located about the world.

The speaker deplored this scandal, which for some time had been attracting the attention of the world, and bringing the cause of religion into reproach among men. He then proceeded to admonish the delinquent at considerable length.

DR. CLARK

Was visibly affected by the sharp and scathing rebuke that was inflicted upon him, and in every lineament of his countenance and in his entire deportment gave evidence that he fully realized the sad necessity of the occasion. And thus ends the "clerical trial." The curtain falls, and the actors leave the stage with saddened, but we trust, one at least, with a wiser heart. After hearing the case throughout, the unprejudiced listener, if moved by the full and true spirit of Christianity, could only, say in comment, "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

The Presbytery adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

Acquitted.

On the 7th of December last, as will be remembered, a collision occurred between a passenger train and a freight train at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of two men. Mr. H. C. Niccolls was conductor of the passenger train, and was severely blamed for the accident. He was charged with gross carelessness in not sending a man back to flag the freight train. It was maintained in his behalf that the freight train was ahead of time, and that if it had been where it belonged at that time the passenger train would have been out of the way before it could come up. Conductor Niccolls was indicted for manslaughter, however, and last week had his trial before Judge Buffington, in the Westmoreland county court, at Greensburg. On Friday the jury returned a verdict acquitting him and fully exonerating him from all blame, and directing the county to pay the costs. The Railroad Company promptly investigated the matter after the occurrence of the accident, and manifested its continued confidence in Mr. Niccolls by refusing to take from him his keys.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

SUICIDE Mrs. Mary Carney, residing near Dudley, Huntingdon county, while under the influence of liquor, on Thursday last, swallowed a half ounce of laudanum and went to bed, where she was found dead on the following morning. She was the wife of a much respected citizen and the mother of a large family of children. Her age was about 44 years.

ON Friday last the Catholic Church in Brookville, Jefferson county, came near being destroyed by fire, which caught from a candle that had been left burning in a rear room, and considerable damage was done before the citizens succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss will reach about $500.

Frightful Accident.

A most frightful accident occurred Monday afternoon, near West Elizabeth, by which a man named Thomas Stewart lost his life. He was a miner, and upon going into one of the numerous mines near that place, the "roof" suddenly caved in and involved him in his fate. A heavy mass of slate fell upon him, almost crushing him to death upon the instant. Several other miners, seeing his predicament, rushed at once to his relief. After some fifteen minutes' hard work they succeeded in rescuing him, but he only survived a few moments after being taken from the mine. He was married and leaves nine children.

"Get the Best."

The advice is as pertinent to musical instruments as to dictionaries. Messrs. H. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, are now among the longest established organ makers in the country. They are experienced, practical mechanics. They employ none but the most skilled workmen, and use only the best materials. Guided by their long experience and aided by the most refined musical taste, they have gradually added every contrivance that may give variety and beauty of tone and expression. In merely mechanical excellence their work is beyond competition; for with their unerring method every part is elaborated to perfection, and they can in no way make a poor instrument. This excellence is not the result of chance, but is inevitable, as in the muskets of Springfield. To get the best reed instrument is therefore simple to buy the American Organ, every one of which is warranted in every particular. ltd&w

A Welcome Dish

At the table and at the couch of the invalid. The countless ways in which the Sea Moss Farine may be utilized in cookery, the immense number of dishes—some plain and simple, others of the most delicate and delicious nature—to which it imparts not only all that is desirable in quality, but a wonderful increase in quantity, are among its strongest recommendations. There is no kind of farinaceous preparations, no kind of soup or gravy in which it may not be used to advantage; and the blanc mange, pudding, custards, creams, jellies, prunes, &c., made from it are not only unsurpassed, but, in our opinion, unequalled. Invalids, whose stomachs are so sensitive as to reject all ordinary preparations for the sick room, find no difficulty in retaining and digesting the light and nourishing food of which this article forms the basis.

On the score of economy, the Sea Moss Farine is certainly preferable to any of the starches, farinas, gelatines, &c., made from the cereals or from maize. We are assured that a package of it, costing only twenty-five cents, will produce no less than sixteen quarts of blanc mange, jelly, custard or Moss Farine cream. The quantity seems almost incredible, but the statement is made on good culinary authority, and our readers can easily test its accuracy for themselves. ww

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD	114⅝
Silver	109
1881 Bonds	117
5-20 " 1862	112⅝
5-20 " 1864	111⅝
5-20 " 1865	114
5-20 " 1865, Coupons	114⅝
5-20 " 1867	114⅝
" 1868	114⅝
	108

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	114⅝
Silver	112
1881 Bonds	114¼
6-20 " 1862	112⅝
5-20 " 1864	111⅝
5-20 " 1865	111⅝
5-20 " 1865, Coupons	114⅝
5-20 " 1867	114⅝
5-20 " 1868	114⅝
10-40 "	108⅜

STOCKS.

American Express	41¾
Adams Express	66¼
Merchants Union Express	...
Pacific Mail	32⅜
Western Union	99⅝
New York Central	93⅞
Erie	23⅞
Reading	104⅞
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38
Michigan Southern	97⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107⅛
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	94⅝
Chicago and North Western	81⅜
" " preferred	90⅜
Gregory	...
Quartz Hill	...
Smith & Parmele	...

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL
London, Sterling	5.60	5.75
Paris, Francs	21¾	¼
Berlin, Thalers	82	84½
Frankfort Florins	48	50

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD			114⅝
United States 6s, 1881			112⅝
" "	5-20s, 1862		112⅜
" "	5-20s, 1864		111⅝
" "	5-20s, 1865		112
" "	10-40s		108⅛
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		114⅛
" "	5-20s, " " 1867		114⅛
" "	5-20s, " " 1868		114⅝
Due Coupons			...
Union Pacific Railroad			87⅛
Central Pacific Railroad			92½
Cy. Pacifics			112⅝
Superiors			96

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—May 18.—Consols for money, 94⅝. Account, 94⅝. American securities are dull; '62, 89⅛; '65, 88⅛; '67, 90⅜; 10-40's, 86. Erie 18⅛; Illinois, 112⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 12⅝. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton—Market steady; middling uplands 11a11⅛; Orleans 11⅝; sales 16,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d; red western No. 2 8s 2d@8s 3d; winter 8s 11d; Western flour 28s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Pork 112s. Beef 79s. Lard 60s. Cheese 74s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland cut, and 64⅜s for short ribbed middles. Tallow, 44s. Naval stores unchanged.

LONDON, May 18.—Tallow easier at 44s 6d@44s 9d. Sugar firm. Linseed oil dull.

HAVRE, May 18.—Cotton quiet; spot, 130½; afloat 129.

ANTWERP, May 18.—Petroleum flat.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday May 19, 1870.

As the wool season is approaching, we are in receipt of many letters inquiring about the prospects of the new clip. It is impossible yet to give prospective quotations with any degree of accuracy, but there is nothing to warrant high prices; manufacturers are generally running at a loss, and the stock of woolen goods is very heavy and still accumulating, although offered at lower prices than before the war. Many failures have taken place during the past year, and they will be followed by others unless there is an improvement in prices of goods or lower prices in wool; therefore we should advise extreme caution in this year's purchases. Prices should range at from ten to twelve per cent. below the opening prices of last year.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last report has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The spring trade is drawing to a close and will soon be numbered with the past. The season has been one of unusual activity, the amount of business transacted being the largest we have any knowledge of. The Grocery trade this year has been a marked feature. A number of new houses have been opened and old ones have been fitted up and remoddled, and a large effort, and we believe a successful one, made to make Pittsburgh one of the leading markets in the west. All that is wanted to accomplish that end is a little money, a good deal of enterprise and free use of printer's ink, and success will be certain to follow. Flour—The market continues firm with a good trade demand. The mills are daily in receipt of orders for lots for the eastern markets. The receipts have steadily increased and so has the demand. The mills complain of being short of Wheat. Provisions—We have to report a firm market with an active trade demand. Most dealers are holding out for an advance and are not anxious to sell at present prices. Consumers are of the opinion that prices are too steep for all practical purposes. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market continues to move along in a regular way, with a good demand for most descriptions, and a medium one for others. In regard to prices we have no material change to note. Wheat—The market is a shade easier; sales of red winter were reported at 1 15a1 18 per bushel, white 1 25a1 30. Oats—The market is weaker under more liberal receipts. We are reported sales on wharf and from depot at 50a51c, store rates 53a54c. The export demand has fallen off. Corn—Supply moderate, the demand being less active. Ear is quoted at 83a85c; shelled 90a99c per bushel. Prices have evidently reached the top. Rye—The demand has fallen off, buyers not being plenty. Holders are demanding 95a98c per bushel. Barley—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices are nominal; spring 80c, and fall 85c per bushel.

ASHES—The market is firmer, although prices are unaltered. Soda ash, refined, 4½c; common 4c; pearl 9a9¼c; potash 7¼a7½c per lb.

APPLES—The season is far advancing to a close. Round lots are not obtainable. Strictly prime quality sells readily at 4 25a4 50a5 00 per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, being out of season. Small sales were reported at 50a60c per gallon.

BUTTER—Dull, being pretty much a drug. Prices are weak, but no lower. The hot werther does not agree with transportation. Sales of good to choice roll at 20a23c; fancy, in small packages, 24a25c; common lots can be obtained at pretty low figures.

BEANS—Dull, with very little inquiry; sales were reported at 1 50a1 75 per bush.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; there was a good local demand, besides the mills are in pretty regular receipt of orders for the eastern markets. The stores report sales of western wheat flour at 5 50,5 75, 6 00a6 25; fancy brands, 7 00a7 50; spring wheat, 5 00, 5 25a5 50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Dull and the supply exceeds the demand; sales are reported at 13a16c per pound.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Goshen at 15½a16c; new Western Reserve Cheese (skimmed milk) at prices ranging from 10 to 12c per pound; sales of 60 boxes old New York Goshen at 16c.

CARBON OIL—Quiet; refined oil in large lots at 24½c, and in a small way at 25½a26c.

CORN MEAL—Sales of good yellow at 95ca1 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried apples quiet with sales at 8a7c per pound. Dried Peaches, bright halves, 7¾a8½c; pared, 16a17c. Blackberries, 12a13c. Peas, 1 50 per bushel. Pared Pears, 15c per pound.

EGGS—There are scarcely any fresh Eggs in the market; sales of old stock at 15c, and some to arrive at 16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Market steady, but not very active; sales common geese feathers from store at 80a85c; sales choice No 1 at 90a95c per lb.

GROCERIES—We can report an unusual good demand for the seasons; buyers are still taking hold freely; prices, however, have undergone no particular change.

HAY—Continues very dull, with offerings somewhat in excess of the demand, but prices are nominally unchanged at 14 00a20 00.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1 at 1 28a1 30, and No 2 90c.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, and holders are anxious to close out. Peachblows may be quoted at 35a40c; Buckeys do not seem to be wanted at any price.

PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues; dealers report a large trade demand at the following quotations: Plain shoulders 13¼a13½c; sugar cured do 14a14½c; ribbed sides 16½c; short rib 17c; clear 17½c; plain sugar cured hams 18¾a19¼c; canvassed do 18½a18¾c. Lard in tierces 17¼a17½c; in kegs 18¼a18½c. Mess pork $30a31.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in clover or timothy, as the season is virtually over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at 2 15, and a round lot would probably bring 2 20.

FEED—The mill is firm, with a good demand. The mills find ready sales for all they manufacture at the following: Bran, 1 00; shipstuffs, 1 10; middlings, 1 65 per cwt.

TALLOW—We quote prime city rendered at 8¾a9c, and country at 8a8¼c.

VINEGAR—Manufactured 12½c per gallon; pure cider held at 20c.

WHISKY—High wines are quiet at 1 10 in large lots, and 1 12 in a jobbing way, per gallon; common rectified, 1 10 per gallon; proof rectified, 1 20; half rye and half corn, 1 75.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, 2 35; 3 hoop, 2 50. Tubs, No 1, 11 00; No 2, 10 00; No 3, 9 00. Washboards, 3 00.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm with a fair trade demand; we note sales at 5 00a5 25 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented nothing that was really new. Dealers were apart in their views, buyers asking concessions that holders were not disposed to give. As a result but a limited number of transactions were made.

CRUDE.

The Crude market opened weak and did not seem to gain any strength during the day. The quotations were as follows: Spot 12a12¼c; May, seller's option, 12a12¼c; June 12c; seller's option all year, 11¾c; buyer's option all year, 14¼. The sales were—1,000 bbls May, seller's option, at 12¼c; 1,000 bbls seller's option till July at 12c; 2,000 bbls seller's option all year 11¾c.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one and prices had a downward tendency. Dealers failed to come to terms. Quotations—Spot or May 26¾c; June 27c; last five months 28c; buyer's option all year 28¾a29c; sales of 1,000 bbls at 26¾c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Refined oil 53½ francs.

NEW YORK—At the opening of the Petroleum market on the 17th crude in bulk was quiet at 15¼c, with sales of 2,000 bbls on private terms. In refined there was considerable business for delivery here. The sales were 4,000 bbls refined standard white for spot delivery at 27¼c; 2,300 do at 27⅜c; 1,500 do June, July and August 27⅜c; 900 do at 27½c; 2,000 do for June and July at 27½c, separately; 500 do August at 27½c; 2,000 do August and September at 28c, and 1,500 do b. o. all year at 28½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market was dull at former prices.

TITUSVILLE—The oil market is quiet and lower; quoted at 4 35 on lower creek and 4 25a4 30 on upper creek. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls on upper creek at 4 30.
1,000 bbls on upper creek at 4 30.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 30.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 35.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 35.
1 000 bbls at Petroleum Centre at 4 35.
500 bbls on lower creek at 4 35.
500 bbls on lower creek at 4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 30.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 40.

OIL CITY—The market opened weak at 4 45 for lower creek delivery and 4 30a4 35 for upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is steady; prime light straw to white 26½c; standard white 27c; crude 19½a19¾c.

ROUSEVILLE—Market lower; offering 4 30; asking 4 35.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet at 4 35.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

CLOSING MARKET—CATTLE.

The market since Wednesday was quite brisk, although the supply was lighter than in the opening part of the week, and was a fair run for this season of the year. Cattle sold about as fast they arrived, the demand being greater than the supply. The prices all week, and, it is claimed, entirely too high for a paying investment to the drover. The attendance of buyers from the Eastern markets was larger than usual, but many of them were compelled to leave the market without purchasing, owing to the scarcity of stock. Many of the regular buyers left this week for the Western markets in quest of stock, those markets affording a better field for their operations. The number of cattle weighed since Wednesday noon was ——. The total number of car loads of live stock received during the week, as reported by the gentlemanly officer having charge of the department, T. J. Murphy, Esq., was as follows: Cattle 118 cars; horses 11; sheep 85; hogs 74—which of course includes the stock intended for this market and Eastern markets.

PRICES—Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8 25a8 50; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 $7 25a8 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25a7 60; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 50a5 75, stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 00a6 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was larger than the opening part of the week. The demand was very great, but the prices declined a shade from last week for the poorer grades. The demand was confined to lots of good sheep, which were bought up as rapidly as they were thrown into the pens. The business at the sheep scales for the week ending on Saturday night, 17,600 head, weighed and sold as furnished by George S. Howland, the weighmaster.

PRICES—Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, 6¼a6½c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5¾a6c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 5¼a5½c; mean to common, 70a75 lbs, 4¾a5c; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 25a1 75.

HOGS.

The market for hogs was almost the same as last week, and since Wednesday there has been a full supply. The demand has been good, and like sheep, they sell readily upon arrival. The prices, however, advanced from 10 to 15c per hundred for good Philadelphia over the last market. Holders appeared to be very firm in their views. The number weighed by Mr. Imhoff since Wednesday was 3,634.

Prices—Extra Philadelphia 9a9 90; good to prime Philadelphia 9 25a9 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 75a9; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8 25a8 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 7a8.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, May 16, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following are the arrivals of cattle by the car load, fifteen to eighteen head to the car, taken from the books of S. B. McKown, Esq., the cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Allegheny Station:

		Cars.
D. Sherlck	Canton, O.	1
S. D. Caldron	Canton, O.	1
Homes, Lafferty & Glass	Dayton, O.	6
J. & S. Needy	Mansfield, O.	1
Milton Varner	Chicago	2
P. Hartman	Chicago	1
C. Byers	Chicago	1
Lowenstein & Z.	Chicago	1
Hazlewood & B.	Chicago	1
A. Brawdy	Chicago	3
Trueman & Lowman	Chicago	3
Haas & Kraus	Chicago	2
Greenwald & Kahn	Chicago	3
L. Rothchild & Ziegler	Chicago	3
Marks & Bro.	Chicago	2
A. T. Hays	Chicago	4
L. Keefer	Chicago	1
E. Katz	Chicago	1
J. & S. Needy	Chicago	1
Total		41

As will be seen from the above, the surplus of live stock for this market was lateter than usual, which more than supplied the demand. Prices ruled about the same as last week. Some dealers were herd to complain that the market was glutted by the fact that Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, one of the largest dealers in cattle in the State, whose headquarters are at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, had thrown six car loads of stock upon the market, and caused the market to drag somewhat. This fact, however, was a source of great congratulation among the buyers, and only spoiled a little "understanding" to bolster up and advance. The "top of the market" did not reach higher than 9c per lb, a figure certainly high enough. There were few extra cattle among the arrivals, but included a great many stockers which appear to be very much in demand. The entire sales of cattle were over 700 head.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was very light. The number of buyers were few and the market was very dull. Light sales at 50a60 for common to medium.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was as light as usual, but the quality was generally of the finer grades. The market was rather dull in consequence of the butchers holding back for lower figures. The supply of spring lambs was proportionately large and sold at fair prices.

HOGS.

The retail demand has entirely fallen off, and of course we have no transactions to report. There was a limited number on sale, but no transactions.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring 1 15a1 19; winter red and amber western 1 28a1 30. Rice nominal. Oats heavy and dull at 63½c for western in store. Corn heavy at 1 04a1 09 for new mixed western. Pork dull; mess 29 50 for May, June or July. Beef active and firm. Cut meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 16¼a16¼c on spot or seller three months. Eggs steady at 18½a19c.

DRY GOODS.

The market continues inactive, but prices are generally steady at 14a15c for heavy brown sheetings, 10½a11½c for printed calicoes, 13a14c for American shirtings, stripes light and dark, 14a15c for Falls standard do., 14c for do Hampden, 35c for 8-4 Allendale bleached sheetings, 40c for 9-4 do. do., 45c for 10-4 do. do., 17c for Masonville bleached shirtings, 18c for Bay Mills do., 15½c for Amoskeag do., 13½c for Ballou do.. 80c for Coates & Clark's best spool cotton, and 37½c for Wyoming three cord do.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

No beeves have been received since Monday, but a plentiful supply of new vegetables, fruits and fish serve as a substitute for meat, and moderate receipts will suffice. Only one thousand sheep arrived to-day, but they proved enough, selling at unchanged rates of 7½ to 8c for thinish 76 pounds sheared Ohio up to fat 84 pound lots. A car of 80 pounds sold at 7¼c; lambs worth 13a15c; a lot of choice 55 pound Jerseys bringing the later price, with 150 offers of 40 pounds and 50 pound coarse at 14c. Hogs held at 12½c stiff, with 19 cars in.

FINANCIAL.

Money easy at 3a5 per cent. Sterling firm at 9½a9¾ per cent. Gold steady and opened at 115; closed at 114¾a114⅞. Carrying rates 2 per cent. Clearances $22,000,000; exports, $83,000. Government gold $1,000,000 at 114 70-100a114 79-100. Bonds strong.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Flour in moderate demand at previous prices. Wheat unchanged. Corn declined to 85a96c but is not offered freely at these rates; holders ask 1 00 pretty generally. Cotton dull at 22c; no sales. Tobacco in good demand and quoted at full prices; sales of 260 hhds at 5 90a26; receipts light; 20 boxes Ohio seed leaf being sold at 4a12. Whisky closed firmer; sales of 250 bbls at 1 07; now held at 1 08. Mess pork and lard unchanged and dull; no sales. There is a good demand for bulk meats; sales 200,000 pounds; 12c for shoulders and 15c for sides; shoulders alone were held at 12¼c; bacon in fair demand with sales of 260 hhds at 13¼a13½c for shoulders, and 16¼a16½c for clear rib and clear sides. A good demand manifested for sugar cured hams; sales of 200 tierces at 19a20c; plain hams, 17½c, and second pickled do, 18c for all canvassed and packed. Butter dull and lower at 24a28c. Eggs in good demand at 15c. Linseed oil firm at 1 05a1 06. Lard oil dull at 1 20a1 25 for extra.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 114¾ buying; exchange steady at par buying; money market easy at 7a9 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton held at 22c. Hemp firm at 1 25a1 65. Flour, low grades scarce and wanted; other grades firm; choice fall superfine 4 50a4 50; XX 5 12a5 50; XXX 5 75a6 35. Wheat, spring, neglected; fall dull; No 2 red 1 07a1 10; No 1 do 1 15; choice to fancy 1 30a1 40. Corn, best grades of yellow and white buoyant, other qualities dull; mixed 94@a 1 00; prime to fancy yellow, 97ca1 07; do white, 1 10a1 15. Oats dull and lower at 61a63c. Barley—nothing done. Rye quiet at 82a85c. Whisky firm at 1 08. Groceries dull at 20a23c for coffee, 10¼a11¾c for Louisiana sugar, and 45a60c for sugar house molasses. Pork firm at 30 00a30 50. Dry salt meat firm; sales of 2,500 pieces of loose shoulders at 12c, and 300,000 pounds rough sides at Quincy at 14¾c. Bacon active at 13½c for shoulders, 16¼a17c for clear rib, and 17¼b for clear. Lard nominal at 16a16½c for steam and kettle. Cattle—The demand exceeds the supply, and prices are stiff at 5a7 75. Hogs unchanged at 8a9 25 for good to choice.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Exchange 1-10 off buying; 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 73¼a93½c for No 2. Corn a shade easier, closing at 84¼a84½c. Oats unsettled and irregular; nominal at 60a65c. Highwines dull at 1 05. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork closed at 29 00. Lard 16a16¼c. Dry salted shoulders, 22a12¼c. Cattle steady and firm at 6 95a8 60 for butcher's to extra prime shipping steers. Hogs quiet and 20a25c lower at 8 60a9 15 for fair to prime.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Flour quiet for country brands; white XXX 6 10a7 00; red XXX 6 00a6 25; amber XX 5 50a6 00; spring XXX 4 57a5 25. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red dull at 1 17 asked, and 1 16 bid; No 2 red 1 10a1 11. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and lower at 57 for No 1 State. Barley nominal. Rye steady at 95ca1 00 for State. Petroleum very quiet; holders of refined ask 24c for round lots; crude a shade off and held at 5 35 per bbl.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour dull and easier, but unchanged. Wheat lower; western 1 25a1 30. Corn dull and lower; white 1 20a1 21; yellow 1 13a1 15. Oats firm at 65c. Mess pork firm 30 00. Bacon firm; rib sides 17a17¼c; clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14a14¼c; hams 21a21½c. Lard quiet at 17¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, May 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1a2c better; No 1 white Wabash, 1 49 to arrive; No 1 white Michigan, 1 44; regular Michigan, 1 27; amber Michigan, 1 14a1 15; No 1 red, 1 17a1 17¼; No 2 red, 1 12½. Corn steady; No 1, 92c; No 2, 90c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights 3a3½c to Buffalo; 6½a7c to Oswego.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Flour more firm; Iowa and Minnesota extra fair, 5 50a6 25; Indiana and Ohio do, 6 75a6 75. Wheat steady; western, 1 35a1 40; white 1 40. Dye; western, 1 03a1 04. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 1 10a1 12. Oats in fair demand at 66a67c. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at 1 10 for iron bound.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Cotton dull; middling, 21½c. Flour 5 00. Corn; choice 1 20. Wheat 1 05a1 20. Oats 67c. Rye 1 00. Pork 30. Lard 17c; bulk meats, 12½, 16a16½c. Bacon 13¼, 17¼a17¾c. Whisky 1 06a1 07. Tobacco very active; sales of 341 hhds at 6a6 50 for lugs up to medium bright leaf.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton dull at 22c. Corn 1 10 for mixed; 1 15 for white. Oats 65c. Hay, 21 00a22 00. Bran dull at 27c. Lard dull at 17a18¼c. Pork nominal. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17¼a10¼c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, May 18.—Flour steady with a good demand. Wheat steady; extra white, 1 50; No 1 white, 1 40; regular, 1 15. Corn quiet at 93c for No 1. Oats steady at 60c.

MARRIED.

COOK—CORBIT—On Tuesday, May 17, at Centenary Meth. dist. Episcopal Church, by Rev. R. T. Miller, JOSEPH W. COOK and ALICE M. CORBIT, both of Pittsburgh.

STEWART—IRWIN—On Tuesday morning, May 17, at Irwin, Pa., by the Rev. A. G. Wallace, of New Brighton, Mr. THOMAS S. STEWART, of Stewart's Station, and Miss NANNIE H. IRWIN, daughter of John Irwin, Esq.

DIED

WILHELM—On Wednesday, at 6 o'clock p. m., MATHIAS WILHELM, Sr., in the 51st year of his age.

WILHELM—On Wednesday, at 6 p.m., MATHIAS WILHELM, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

BECK—On Thursday evening, the 12th inst., of whooping cough, MAGGIE N., infant daughter of W. S. and Sarah K. Beck, aged 19 months and 22 days.

HERTZ—On Friday morning, 13th inst., WILLIAM CHARLES HERTZ, son of Arnold and Emily Hertz, aged 5 months and 20 days.

KIM—On Friday morning, May 13, 1870, NELLIE, daughter of George and E. Kim, aged three years and eight months.

JOHNSTON—At the Anderson House, Saltsburg, on Sabbath evening, May 9, FRANCIS, son of James R. and Eliza M. Johnston, in the 24th year of his age.

BURNS—On Friday morning, at 1½ o'clock, ELIZABETH BURNS, in the 48th year of her age.

IRWIN—On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 o'clock M., Hon. THOMAS IRWIN, in the 87th year of his age.

HERON—At 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, May 15, WILLIAM HERON, Sr., in the 76th year of his age.

MCDONALD—At 196 South avenue, Allegheny, Sunday morning, May 15th, at 8 o'clock, MARY A., relict of Duncan McDonald.

LITTLE—On Monday morning, 16th May, at 9 o'clock, RACHEL GRACY, only daughter of John and Anna G. Little, aged 2 years and 3 months.

ARMSTRONG—On Monday evening, May 16th, at 10 o'clock, Miss ELIZA ARMSTRONG, in the 63d year of her age.

REED—On May 18th, infant son of W. A. and Eliza J. Reed.

TAYLOR—On Tuesday evening, 17th, JOHN TAYLOR, in the 67th year of his age.

PILLOW—At Princeton, N.J., on Sunday morning, May 15th, at 5 o'clock, GEORGE W., youngest son of Archibald and H. M. Pillow, aged 21 years.

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Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaint all the fluids and the humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients antiseptic ingredients. The fluid extracts and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination, the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization return to its natural condition, under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are more subject to irregularities, and the fluids more liable to become vitiated in spring and summer than in winter, and hence the bitters are especially valuable as a spring and summer alterative, corrective and invigorant. At all seasons where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

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